

# The ANNALIST

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## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Reduction of the New York bank rate, following reductions at London and Paris, provides easier money for a stock market which yesterday seemed gravely in need of support to prices inflated beyond all reason. Commodity prices have touched several new lows, and the records of the week are mainly unfavorable.



THE three reductions of central bank discount rates which were announced yesterday may well be taken as an indication of the business depression in the three countries involved. The Bank of England dropped its rate from 3½ per cent to 3, while the Bank of France reduced its rate from 3 to 2½—the lowest rate since 1898. The reduction at Paris was quite probably made in cooperation with London, where French exchange has been nearly at the gold export point for several days past. Following these two European reductions, and more especially that in London, the New York Reserve Bank also reduced its rate to 3 per cent. This may be considered in part an action designed to aid the gold situation in London, and in part a sign of Reserve Board willingness to see the present rather difficult situation in the New York stock market relieved, if possible, by the stimulus of still cheaper money. In cooperation with the Reserve Bank, several of the largest dealers in bankers' acceptances yesterday reduced their rates, ninety-day paper being quoted at 2% bid, 2% asked. With money cheap and business depressed in the four chief commercial nations of the world, and the inter-depressions of all active commercial countries becoming somewhat more pronounced, the business outlook may fairly be considered rather puzzling.

This week's records are not encouraging. The two that are per-

haps most notable are the latest week's returns for freight loadings; and a further decline of the Commodity Price Index which includes record low prices for sugar, rubber, coffee, and silk, and post-war lows for tin, zinc, finished steel, and copper.

The sharp downward slant of freight loadings in the latest week reported, that ended April 19, representing a reduction of 112,999 cars below the corresponding week last year, is probably not to be taken at its unfavorable face value. It is true that in each of the five preceding years, the curve of loadings has moved upward in that week, and have marked a generally sustained upward course through the last week in May, when Decoration Day has interrupted the curve with a sharp valley. The apparent indications of the latest week's downward dip are to be distrusted because they are so much at variance with the normal course. It is this writer's guess that they are in some way related to the late occurrence of Easter, and that the curve will move upward again, or at least not downward, when the week ended April 26 is reported.

The low level of the curve, however, has its unfavorable significance explained in the current reports of railroad net earnings, those reports showing decreases from March of last year amounting in the case of some of the largest systems to as much as 50 per cent. The average, not yet obtainable, is likely to be in the region of 25 per cent or somewhat worse; and it will point to a con- (Continued on Next Page)

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tinued restriction of railroad betterments and outlays for new construction, with such adverse effects on employment—and they are not negligible—as the curtailing of the large railway program will inevitably have. The continued low level of freight loadings is, of course, one of the most trustworthy indications and measurements of the relative contractions of business.

Building contract awards, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show a fairly substantial gain for the last group of six business days covered, ended with April 25. The daily rate of awards up to and including April 25 was about half a million dollars higher than the daily average for the whole month of March; but when the awards for the month through the 25th are compared with April of last year they show a decline from that standard of approximately 38 per cent. The cumulative deficiency for the year to April 25, compared with last year, has diminished from 17.1 per cent to 16.7 per cent, the latter figure being still a little larger than that at the beginning of the year. The deficiency, as is well known, is largely in residential buildings, though the present excess of structures is as great or greater in commercial buildings.

From the steel industry comes the report that the rate of ingot production has dropped slightly for the industry as a whole, from 80 per cent of capacity to 78, a change that is slight but also unfavorable because it represents recognized short-range buying with irregular mill schedules, consequent pressure for tonnage to sustain operations, and a further cutting of prices. It appears to be accepted that the Steel Corporation is disposed to meet price cuts on the part of independents whom it has heretofore been willing to see get their tonnage by more or less undercutting of official quotations. If the Bethlehem-Youngstown merger goes through, however, the corporation will have in that and in the expanded Republic Steel Company more effective competition; and if it undertakes to meet it on prices, the consequences to prices, to earnings and to the continued existence of some of the smaller companies might be interesting. Both of The Iron Age composite prices have declined, pig iron from \$17.75 to \$17.67 a gross ton; and finished steel from 2.64 cents to 2.42 cents a pound. The different lines of demand are shifting, but the official statement from the

Steel Corporation that it looks for 80 per cent production through the second quarter has its encouraging aspect. Automotive takings of steel are proving rather disappointing.

Of much interest as measuring the effects on profits of the depression this year is the National City Bank's compilation based on first-quarter reports of 200 industrial corporations. These companies altogether showed combined net profits for the first quarter of \$293,333,000 in contrast with \$362,851,000 in the first quarter of 1929, a decline of approximately \$69,000,000, or 19 per cent. A count of the individual companies, says the City Bank, discloses that six out of ten have lower earnings this year than in 1929, while four out of ten have lower earnings than in 1928. The bank calls attention to the fact that the standards set by the first quarter of 1929 were abnormally high, and that the earnings of 1928 would be more reasonable for purposes of comparison. In the first quarter of that year, 1928, these identical 300 companies had earnings of \$280,139,000, from which this year's first quarter shows a gain of approximately \$13,000,000, or 4 per cent.

In the City Bank's tabulation certain groups of companies show large increases in profits even over last year's high first quarter. First place in this small list of gainers is held by four amusement companies, with a gain of 53.3 per cent. Next come two groups, five paper products companies and five railroad equipment companies, each with a gain of 36 per cent; next is a group of five companies manufacturing household supplies, with a gain of 24.3 per cent. Fifteen food products companies show a gain of 6.1 per cent and three printing and publishing companies a gain of 13.1 per cent. The decreases from last year are greatest in coal mining, 58.1 per cent; auto accessories, 45.6 per cent; automobiles, 41.7 per cent.

It may be of interest to the reader, as it is to this writer, that the City Bank in its current bulletin recognizes in a fashion new to modern business comment from informed sources that the outstanding mark of our present predicament is an excess of produced goods and an excess of productive facilities. This article has for years pointed to the inevitable overtaxing of our economic swapping power by our unrestrained mass production. Production will have to be adjusted to something like a steady level of absorbing power before we secure again a durable prosperity.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

In spite of favorable developments in the money situation the stock market has declined sharply this week. Prices of a number of leading stocks have been marked down ten points or more in the past few days. Several issues are twenty or thirty points below recent high records. Leadership on the decline has been excellent.

At the close of last week it was clear that the market was not acting well. A rally from the setback of a week ago last Monday should have occurred on Friday or Saturday at the latest. But instead of advancing, the market sagged gently, with Steel making new lows for the movement.

The market's failure to rally was followed by a violent break Monday afternoon during which practically all the leaders were forced through recent support levels. The attack began on Westinghouse. Steel was then marked down sharply, with American Can, Union

further life to the rally, actually marked its termination. The market began to decline again shortly after Thursday noon, the leading industrial and railroad stocks selling off badly before the close.

The downward leadership in the past week's decline has been of a superior quality. Most of the standard industrial leaders and the investment rails have suffered severe losses, while the best gains during the short intervals when selling pressure relaxed have been in the industrial specialties, utilities or oils.

Contrary to the usual action, yesterday's reduction in the New York bank rate did not cast its shadow before. During the past several years there has nearly always been some premonitory undertone of strength or weakness in the stock market a day or two preceding a cut or advance in the New York rate. This week, however, there was either no anticipatory buying, or if there was, it had little effect against the strong downward current of prices.

The rate reduction is not, in the present condition of the Federal Reserve banks, of much direct money market importance. Rediscounts of all Federal Reserve banks, according to this morning's statement, are only \$233,000,000, a small fraction of what they were at this time in 1929. Most of the member banks are not rediscounting at all.

From a speculative standpoint, however, the rate change is significant as indicating that the Reserve authorities have not taken alarm at the 1930 advance in stock prices. There is also the suggestion that, at least until after next November, little is likely to be done which might cause unfavorable political reaction. The stock market is safe, so far as the Reserve Board is concerned, until after the election.

It is not difficult to discover causes for the past week's break in stocks. It has been pointed out repeatedly in this column that the advance in stocks had got far ahead of the business recovery—much further than seemed warranted by past experience. Prices, measured by any reasonable standard, were, and for that matter are still, in many instances at very high levels. A large number of unfavorable first-quarter earnings reports are being digested. The business recovery is not making such rapid progress as many had hoped. Prices of important commodities have developed renewed weakness.

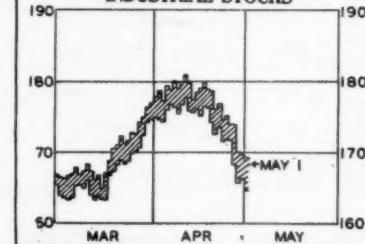
All these facts are unfavorable. But most of them were just as unfavorable and just as well known a month or six weeks ago. Business or general financial developments are convenient explanations of stock market movements, after the movements have taken place. But the real and immediate causes of the market's movements must be sought in the market itself, in the position and intentions of powerful financial interests and in the speculative temper of the public as reflected in the behavior of prices. The technical action of the market, if one can read it aright, is a far better guide to the future than the trend of earnings, business activity or money rates.

This morning's bank statement is interesting as showing a sharp reduction in holdings of bills bought in the open market, which largely offsets the week's heavy gain in gold—\$8 million from imports and 5 million from release of ear-marked metal.

Movements in the foreign exchange markets have been narrow this week. Sterling has declined slightly.

A. MCB.

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF 8 LEADING INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



THE STOCKS AND THEIR WEIGHTS  
Revision of Mar. 24, 1930.

	Ef. Ad- fec-just- tive. ed.	Ef. Ad- fec-just- tive. ed.
U. S. Steel.	.20	.26
Gen. Motors.	.17	.30
Amer. Can.	.14	.20
Un. Carbide.	.12	.06
Mont. Ward.	.05	.06

To compute the weighted average, multiply the price of each stock by its adjusted weight, and to the sum of these products add 34.7. A complete explanation of the theory of the construction of this average appeared in *The Annalist* of Jan. 6, 1928, page 3. Reprints of this article may be obtained from The Annalist Editorial Department, Times Square, New York.

Carbide, Johns-Manville, the railroad stocks, the coppers and the tire and rubber shares. Public utilities and oils, however, held well, and Montgomery Ward, Radio and the picture stocks were well supported.

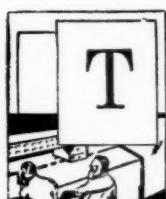
The decline continued until late Tuesday afternoon, when a rally set in under the leadership of the oils and utilities. The reduction of the Bank of England rate Thursday morning, which should under normal circumstances have given

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MAY

# Present Position of Stock Prices With Reference to Commercial Paper Rates



THE downswing in money rates encountered its second definite check in April, the first having occurred in January. The responsibility for this setback rests squarely on the stock market, because in the first place there has been no other visible cause of firmer money rates and in the second place the tightening occurred only in loans on stock exchange collateral. The average daily renewal rate for call money in April, adjusted for seasonal variation, was 4.04 per cent, a considerable upward reaction from the new low of 3.62 per cent established in March, and the seasonally adjusted average daily rate on 60-90-day time loans was 4.10 per cent, as against 4.01 per cent in March. The upward reaction in time money was not very pronounced, but it left the seasonally adjusted average for April above the corresponding average for prime commercial paper for the first time since last October.

Money for business loans, on the contrary, continued in plentiful supply, and both commercial paper and bankers' acceptance rates showed further declines. The average daily seasonally adjusted commercial paper rate for April was 3.79 per cent, as against 4.24 per cent for March, and the corresponding figure for bankers' acceptances was 2.93 per cent, as against 3.06 per cent. Commercial paper rates were thus in April at the lowest average, allowing for seasonal variation, since February, 1925, and bankers' acceptance rates averaged the lowest since December, 1924.

In April the stock market suffered the worst reaction since its December setback, and as the month drew to a close there were indications that the decline might proceed to the point where it might fairly constitute a genuine "secondary reaction" from the October-November break. In December, using the Axe-Houghton weighted average of twenty industrial stocks, there was a reaction of 12 per cent, in January there was one of 5 per cent and in February there was a setback of 5½ per cent. None of these, however, could scarcely be considered of sufficient magnitude to constitute a genuine secondary reaction. On April 29 the decline from the April 10 peak had already amounted to 10 per cent, and there were many indications that the selling movement had by no means reached its end.

The present seems an appropriate time, therefore, to call attention to the footnote which appears beneath Chart 1, especially to that section which notes that although the movement of commercial paper rates has seldom given any very reliable clues to the probable date of the beginning of bull markets in stocks, nevertheless the purchase of stocks on weakness, when commercial paper rates are undergoing a cyclical downswing, in a majority of instances in the past has ensured the purchaser of a good position in the bull market which eventually develops. Of course, it all looks very simple on the chart. We have apparently arrived at the usual secondary reaction, and all one has to do is to pick out one's favorite stock and buy it "at the market."

But as usual, in considering stock market fluctuations, there are several "catches." The first is the probable extent and severity of the secondary reaction which we are apparently now in

(but may be out of by the time this edition of The Annalist is off the press). The second "catch" is the vastly more complex question of what stock to buy. It is not and never has been the purpose of this article to make specific recommendations, even if the writer of it were competent to do so, either with respect to the broader market movements which we designate as "cyclical" or with respect to individual stocks or groups of stocks. It is possible, however, to call attention to some of the fundamental guides to cyclical fluctuations in the stock market

It shows that in terms of percentage decrease the recent crash was not quite as severe as those of 1920, 1907 and 1893, but all will agree that the small difference is more than offset by the speed of the collapse, which consumed only three months, as compared with fourteen in 1920, twelve in 1907 and five in 1893.

The second line shows the percentage increase (using, of course, the Axe-Houghton-Annalist Weighted Averages of 10-20-33 industrial stocks) of the top of the ensuing rally over the first bottom. As noted a month ago, the Novem-

Thus, while these past secondary reactions were of varying severity, they were of comparatively short duration. A study of secondary reactions which have followed the first rally from less calamitous bear markets shows that with few exceptions this generalization holds good for them all. If then the decline in stocks which set in in April turns out to have been the much-heralded secondary decline, it would be in decided discordance with past experience to expect it to last over three months, although other guides than those here discussed will have to be relied upon for determining the extent of the decline.

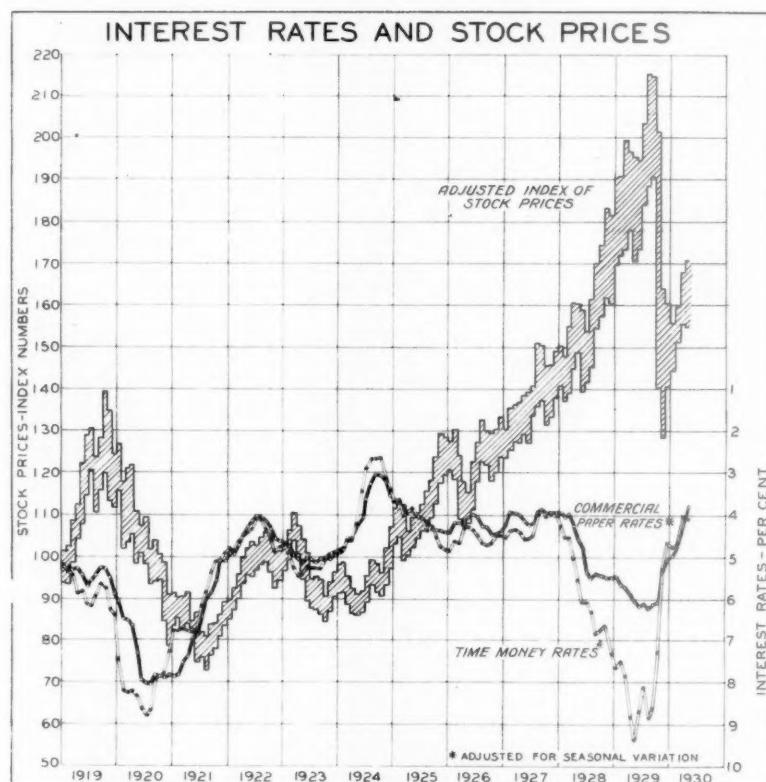
With respect to the second "catch," the matter of selecting what stock to buy is, of course, entirely outside the province of this article, except possibly to the extent that, as is generally recognized, the effect of fundamental money market conditions is more immediate and more pronounced on some groups of stocks than on others. The recent rally from the November low point has been so unusual in one respect, however, that it seems entirely appropriate to include a word of caution, especially to those who actually take money market and other fundamental conditions into account in shaping investment policies.

The recent rally has undoubtedly been one of the most irregular (or selective, or what have you) in the history of stock market fluctuations. I recently made some rough calculations on that score, using some of the more important group market averages compiled by Standard Statistics Company. I used only monthly averages, covering the period from November to the second week in April, or approximately from the bottom of the panic to the crest of the rally.

I found that, whereas the weighted average of 405 stocks had recovered about 42 per cent of the preceding decline (from September to November), the public utilities had recovered 54 per cent of their decline, the industrials 38 per cent and the rails only about 30 per cent. The various important subdivisions of the industrial averages showed even greater diversity of movement. Two of these sub-groups, the theatres and the tobaccos, were actually back approximately to their previous bull-market highs. Two other groups, the machinery and petroleum shares, had recovered more than half their declines. Others, including such important classifications as iron and steel and automobiles, had made substantial recoveries, but had got back less than half their losses of last Fall. Still others had rallied only feebly from their November lows; and finally, two groups, the coppers and the chain stores, were actually below their November averages.

This comparison may be somewhat extraneous to the main discussion, but it will not have been in vain if it serves to illustrate the futility of simply buying stocks because commercial paper rates are declining. There is, indeed, no royal road to the selection of what stocks to buy. But in the solution of that problem a secondary reaction is valuable because it is usually the stocks which receive the strongest support at such times which are most likely to be pushed upward in the next major upswing. That and the rather weak generalization that, other things being equal, the traditional investment stocks, particularly the rails, are the ones that are likely to benefit most from a period of easy money, are about the only general rules which can be laid down. Many

Chart 1.



Seasonally adjusted 4-6 months prime commercial paper rates and 60-90 day time-money rates compared with The Annalist Adjusted Index of 33 Industrial Stocks (prior to 1930 the Axe-Houghton Adjusted Index of 20 Industrial Stocks). Money rates are plotted on an inverted scale in order to show that rising interest rates tend to precede declines in stock prices and that falling interest rates tend to precede upswings in stock prices. Commercial paper rates have not in the past given consistent indications of upturns in stocks, but whoever buys stocks on weakness while commercial paper rates are declining is likely to secure a good position in the next bull market.

Time money rates tend to precede commercial paper rates at both cyclical and subcyclical turning points, both on upswings and on downswings.

which have been valuable in the past.

First, then, with respect to the probable extent and duration of the secondary reaction. Last month in these columns we presented in a spirit of some dejection a textual comparison which was intended to show to what abnormal extent the recent recovery in stock prices had differed from those which had followed other comparable market crashes. At the risk of repetition we now present the same comparison in tabular form (Table I). The first line of this table shows the comparability of the four bear markets used as a basis for comparison.

TABLE I—FOUR SEVERE STOCK MARKET COLLAPSES AND SUBSEQUENT RECOVERIES COMPARED

	1893 Mcs. P.Ct.	1907 Mcs. P.Ct.	1920 Mcs. P.Ct.	1929 Mcs. P.Ct.
Total decline .....	5 47	12 45	14 44	5 40
First rally .....	3 40	3 21	5 19	5 33
Secondary reaction .....	2 17	1 12	13 21	.. ..
Secondary rally .....	4 18	6 37	13 46	.. ..

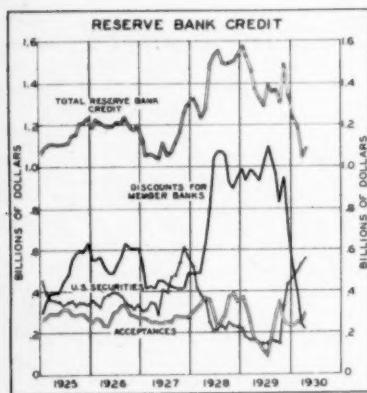
\*From April 10 to April 29.

+This represents the number of months from the top of the first rally to the bottom of what was actually a brief second "secondary reaction," as shown in Chart 1.

stocks are, of course, just now being adversely affected by weakness in commodity prices, but will show corresponding improvement when the current unsettledness in that quarter has run its course.

The whole question of using commercial paper rates as a fundamental guide to cyclical fluctuations in the stock market

Chart 2



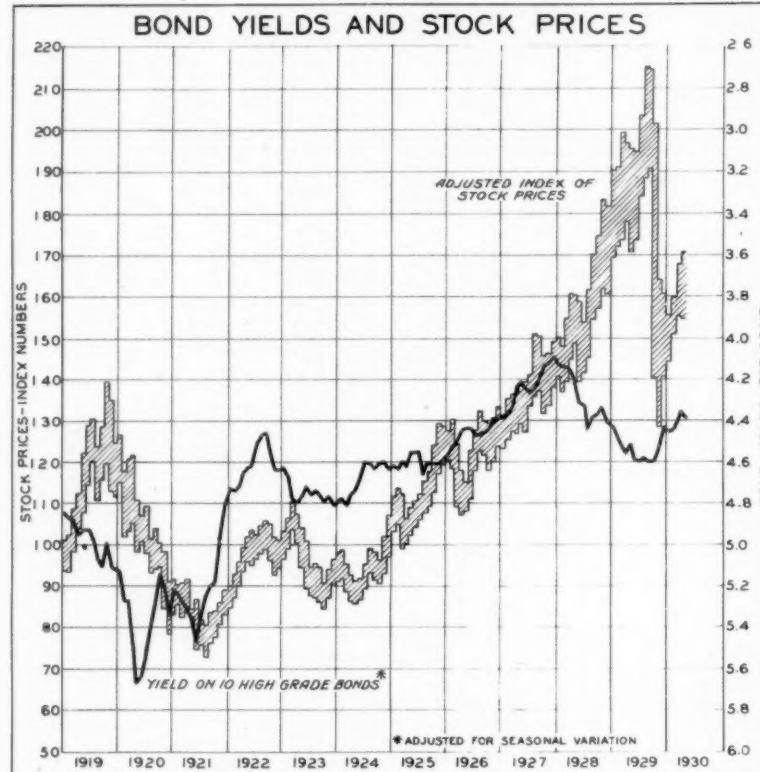
Monthly averages of weekly data, adjusted for seasonal variation. April data partly estimated.

market hinges, in turn, on the probable course of the money market itself. Time money rates frequently anticipate important turning points in commercial paper rates, and in April time money rates reacted upward. Does this mean that we have reached a turning point in the money market? Probably not. Certainly not if the current stock market reaction continues, because with business activity at a low level, with commodity prices at the lowest average since 1916 and with

foreign money markets experiencing the easiest conditions by and large throughout the world since the pre-war period, there is obviously no factor of sufficient

the reaction which set in early in March. As a result the average net yield on ten high-grade bonds, adjusted for seasonal variation, was 4.39 per cent for April,

Chart 3.



importance to balance the scales in the other direction.

Bond prices declined sharply throughout the greater part of April, continuing

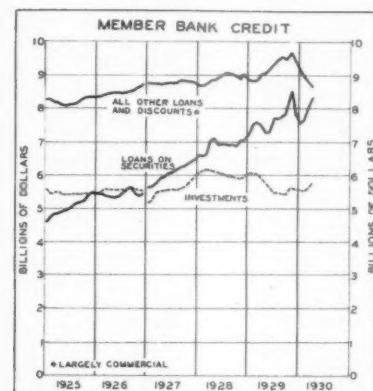
as compared with 4.36 per cent for March. With the position of the money market generally favorable to an advance in bond prices, the recent action

of the market has been decidedly disappointing.

The only other definitely unfavorable money market development in April was the continued marked expansion in bank loans on securities, as shown by Chart 4. The seasonally adjusted average for April was only slightly lower than that for November, when an emergency existed; and it was far above that for January, 1929, just prior to the famous warning on the subject by the Federal Reserve Board.

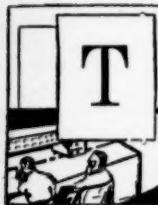
Banking funds are still heavily involved in stock speculation, and it has been suggested that that is one cause of the recent poor showing of the bond market. On the face of things the suggestion appears sound, and if these loans should finally be liquidated the secondary reaction in stocks would be especially severe. D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Chart 4



Monthly averages of weekly data, adjusted for seasonal variation. April data partly estimated.

## Europe From an American Point of View



THE outstanding developments of the seven days were: The annual convention of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain; the report of the German foreign trade in March, showing a comparatively large balance, analysis, however, sadly damping the impulse to cheer; the opening, with much pomp and circumstance, on the birthday of Rome, of the National Fascist Council of Corporations, a kind of economic Parliament with advisory powers which does or does not usher in a new Age of Saturn (a poetic name for primitive Italy is *Saturnia*, or, as you might say, the Land of Plenty); the first meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of International Settlements, which does or does not herald a new Age of Gold, and the signing of the London Naval Treaty. What was that mysterious sound we heard on the 22d? It was the slamming tight and lock-fasting forever of Janus's doors.

### THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNDER the new British Local Government act (of Conservative provenance) ancient nomenclature is discarded for more euphonious terms. "Paupers" become "persons in receipt of help"; "workhouses" become "labor institutes"; "lunatics" become "mental defectives," and "asylums for the insane" become "mental hospitals." Yet 'tis true that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and vice versa.

On March 31 there were over a million

persons receiving public relief under the old British poor law, including over 200,000 in workhouses or infirmaries. Over the equivalent of \$200,000,000 was spent in England and Wales on poor law relief in 1929 as distinguished from doles and unemployment insurance. Of this amount about \$175,000,000 came from local taxes, the rest from the government grants.

The annual convention of the Independent Labor party was held at Birmingham last week. If the thirty members of that party who form the Left wing of the Labor representation in the Commons conform to the resolutions of the convention they will be found in opposition to the government on several important issues. But the more intransigent the attitude of James Maxton's followers the stronger the inclination of the Liberals to rally to the government's support, so that the latter is not worrying. There are fifty-nine Liberal members. Resolutions adopted at Birmingham demand immediate socialization of land, banking and the key industries and complete independence for India and Egypt.

The weekly contributions to the unemployment insurance fund of Great Britain are 8 pence by the employer, 7 pence by the worker and 6 pence by the government. In the seven years 1921-27 a total of about £366,000,000 was distributed in unemployment relief.

Canadian exports of the fiscal year 1929-30 totaled \$1,120,260,123 in value, as against \$1,363,709,672 for the preceding fiscal year. Imports totaled \$1,249,422,975 in value, as against

\$1,265,639,894 for the preceding fiscal year. The greatest export decline was in respect of wheat and wheat flour. Wheat export totaled \$215,753,475 in value, as against \$428,524,326 for the preceding fiscal year, and wheat flour export totaled \$45,457,195 in value, as against \$65,117,779 for the preceding fiscal year. Meat export fell from \$19,184,930 to \$15,030,671 and cheese export from \$25,181,853 to \$18,278,004. Fish export held up. Export of newsprint, wood pulp and nickel somewhat increased, that of copper considerably.

"Assisted immigration" into Canada is no more. Canada decrees that immigrants must have paid their own passage money, and besides must have enough money to care for themselves a reasonable time after their arrival.

### FRANCE

FINANCE MINISTER PAUL REYNAUD announces a policy of reduction of paper circulation, to the great size of which latter is largely attributed the high cost of living. The present circulation is about 70,900,000,000 francs. It will be recalled how in connection with stabilization a great reserve of foreign specie (about 18,700,000,000 francs worth) has been accumulated. What method does M. Reynaud propose? A 50 per cent reduction of the stamp tax on Bourse operations and reduction by from 18 to 25 per cent of the income tax in its application to foreign securities. M. Reynaud "reckons" that such reductions would encourage French investment in foreign securities, and the investors would have to apply to the Bank

of France for foreign moneys in that connection. "With each export of gold," says M. Reynaud, "there would be a corresponding destruction of bank notes."

The French Government is about to pay back its loan of \$75,000,000 from the Swedish match interests—still another proof of the thriving state of the finances of that government.

The general index of industrial activity for February was 143, as against 144 for January, 1930, and 138 for February, 1929.

### GERMANY

THE March balance of foreign trade was favorable by 220,000,000 marks.

But analysis forbids elation. The experts ascribe the import decline (chiefly in respect of raw materials of manufacture) to sluggishness of home trade. They similarly explain the large increase in export of manufactured goods.

Corrected figures show an export surplus for the first quarter of 230,000,000 marks.

There was a considerable decline in import of foodstuffs in March.

German home trade continues very slack. The fall of unemployment is entirely seasonal, and less than in the corresponding season of 1929. Apparently there is no improvement as to employment in the non-seasonal industries.

The Reichsbank, on the other hand, continues remarkably to improve its condition.

March steel output was 1,201,206 tons, as against 1,316,011 for March, 1928.

*Continued on Page 959*

# Utility Stocks at 25 Times Earnings Discount High Return on New Capital

By ALFRED J. WILLIAMS



VER the past ten years public utility common stocks have been extremely profitable investments. Increases in earnings and dividends and appreciation in price have outstripped the average of industrials and left the railroad stocks far behind. Public utilities have become "the height of fashion" in investment and speculative circles. Holdings of utility stocks and interest in their market movements are widespread. Is this popularity overdone? Has the investing and speculating public been blinded by the brilliance of past performance into bidding up the prices of utility stocks to levels that are impossible of justification by any reasonable expectation of future returns?

In an attempt to measure statistically the principal factors entering into the investment value of utility common stocks, the annual reports for the year

available to yield 5 per cent or more. There is, I believe, no expectation of increasing earnings on present capital investment through the raising of rates, except in isolated instances. There is only one answer. The present purchaser of utility equities is paying a premium for the privilege of investing new capital on which he expects to realize a return high enough to justify the premium. This new capital may be either for the purpose of adding to the capacity of present facilities or for the purpose of reducing operating costs of present facilities. In either event, the important factor is the expected return on the new capital investment.

What return does the utility stock purchaser expect to receive on the new capital he anticipates being privileged to invest? Does this expected return justify

part of the new capital invested in 1929 yielded no return during that year, and these factors practically offset each other. The rate of return on new capital invested in property during the past year is clearly shown to have been between 11 per cent and 12 per cent.

## Prospects for Next Five Years

If this rate of return on new capital investment could be relied upon to continue for, say, five years, and if the volume of business should continue to grow during that period at the rate of 7.5 per cent per annum, would an investor be justified in buying into the industry on a twenty-five times earnings basis? He probably would. In Table II are set forth some simple arithmetic calculations projecting five years into the future the return from a theoretical investment of

yield on a mortgage bond, this result is attractive.

This, however, probably represents the most favorable result that could be anticipated and makes no allowance for the effect of certain unfavorable factors which are likely to be of important influence, namely:

(1) *The prospect of more strict regulation.* The "bulls" on utility stocks brush aside this argument for caution by stating that the Federal courts have determined the "law of the land" as concerns rate bases, and that the State commissions do not have authority to upset these court decisions. However, it should be noted that the court decisions have fixed from 7 to 8 per cent as the fair return on property value and State commissions have ample authority to force reductions in rates if the return on property value exceeds this percentage. There is a great difference between the premium a utility stock purchaser can afford to pay in order to invest new capital at 11.5 per cent and the premium

Table I. Financial Results for 1929.

	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Property Account	Net Operating Profit \$	Yield on New Investment, %	Approx. Market Price, Apr. 10, come. 1930.
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Amer. Water Works & El.	\$51,044,690	\$54,119,004	\$3,074,314	6.0	\$32,805,636
Columbia Gas & Electric	107,195,658	115,150,313	7,954,655	7.4	42,632,955
Commonwealth Edison	77,042,775	83,486,745	6,443,970	8.4	47,045,698
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.)	212,594,530	222,524,048	9,929,518	4.7	227,661,440
Consolidated Gas, E. L. & P.	26,126,194	28,017,878	1,891,684	7.3	104,866,992
Detroit Edison	*52,366,335	*56,558,278	4,191,943	8.0	209,114,339
Edison Elec. Illum. (Boston)	27,749,658	29,664,585	1,914,927	7.7	121,189,879
Engineers Public Service	+ 46,541,040	50,769,297	4,228,257	9.1	234,429,149
North American Company	135,551,899	147,779,869	12,227,970	9.0	628,033,416
Pacific Gas & Electric	61,449,592	64,440,588	2,990,996	4.9	353,659,164
Public Service of N. J.	125,528,580	137,086,708	11,558,128	9.2	507,321,983
Southern California Edison	34,515,717	39,602,660	5,086,943	14.7	277,747,786
	\$957,706,668	\$1,029,199,973	\$71,493,305	7.5	\$4,396,395,992
					\$4,700,047,324
					\$303,651,332
					\$339,938,670
					\$375,709,422
					\$55,770,652
					11.8
					4.3

\* Includes "other income." † Includes for both periods all properties now included in Engineers system. ‡ After depreciation reserve. § After depreciation. || Per cent of increase in net operating profit on addition to net property account. ¶ Per cent of net income on market price of stock.

1929 of twelve of the largest operating units in the industry have been tabulated and analyzed. In order to avoid distorted comparisons resulting from the acquisition of new properties through mergers and consolidations, only those companies have been included for which financial statements are available giving comparisons between identical properties. The tabulation referred to is set forth in Table I. Included in this tabulation are per share earnings of the same companies for the year 1929, approximate market price of their common stocks on April 10, 1930, and percent of 1929 earnings on such market price. The table shows that last year's earnings amounted to about 4 per cent on market prices, resulting in a current market evaluation of about 25 times earnings.

The gross operating revenues of the companies listed increased from \$957,706,668 in 1928 to \$1,029,199,973 in 1929, an increase of 7.5 per cent. Percentage increases of individual companies ranged from 4.7 per cent to 14.7 per cent. In view of the fact that industrial activity and power consumption for industrial purposes were above normal in 1929, it is believed that this percentage of annual growth represents the maximum of reasonable expectancy for the next several years. In this connection it is interesting to note that gross revenues of power and light companies for the first few months of 1930 show a considerably smaller percentage of increase over the same period in 1929.

If the purchaser of a utility property could expect no more than the maintenance of present earnings on present capital invested, there would obviously be no justification in buying in on a basis of twenty-five times earnings when first mortgages with ample security are

the premium he is paying for the privilege?

During 1929 the companies included in Table I earned 11.8 per cent on the new capital invested during the year. Their combined net plant account at the end of 1928, after deducting accrued depreciation or retirement reserve, totaled \$4,396,395,992 and increased to \$4,700,047,324 at the end of 1929, indicating an addition to property of \$303,651,332 for the year. How did this additional investment affect earnings? Net operating

\$100 on the basis of these assumptions and on the further assumption that the utility company would borrow half of the new capital required in the expansion of the business on mortgage bonds at a cost of 5 per cent. Under this assumption the equity holder receives not only 11.5 per cent on the money he himself invests, but receives in addition the difference between the 11.5 per cent return on the capital furnished by the bond purchaser and the 5 per cent cost thereof. This results in increasing to 18 per cent

he can afford to pay for the privilege of investing at 7 per cent or 8 per cent.

It is clear that the brilliant performance of the utilities in Wall Street during the past several years has been the result of common stock earnings running well above the 7 per cent or 8 per cent "fair return" protected by the courts. The growth in earnings reported by the popular speculative favorites would have been impossible if limited to 7 per cent or 8 per cent on property values. The growing recognition of this fact among consumers is being reflected more and more in political activities.

The dangers of these facts to the investor are obvious. Let public opinion, or political expediency, force a more rigid regulation by the State commissions and the attractiveness of utility equities would suffer severe deflation.

(2) *The probability that a steady rate of expansion of 7.5 per cent per annum cannot be relied upon.* The year 1929 was abnormal in business activity. It is quite probable that the 7.5 per cent increase in gross revenues shown by the companies in Table I is abnormal and does not represent the year-to-year trend. This is indicated by the fact that electric production, as reported by the United States Geologic Survey for February, 1930, showed an increase of only 3 per cent over the previous year.

(3) *The fact that a considerable part of the increase in operating profits has resulted from investments in cost-reducing facilities rather than from profits on new business, and that there is a definite limit to such reduction in costs.* In 1928 the companies included in Table I showed net operating profits of \$339,938,670 on gross operating revenues of \$957,706,668, or a ratio of net to gross of 35.5 per cent. In 1929 the net oper-

Table II—Calculation of Future Earnings on Capital Invested.  
(Theoretical Example.)

A Original Investment (at 25 times earnings, 7.5% per annum.)	B Income Thereon (Inc. of 7.5% per annum.)	C Additional Capital Invested (Inc. of 7.5% per annum.)	D Income Thereon (Inc. of 7.5% per annum.)	E Total Capital Invested at End of Year (A + C).	F Total Income (B + D).	G Per cent of Income on Total Investment (F / E).
First year.....\$100	\$4	\$7.50	\$1.35	\$107.50	\$5.35	5.0
Second year.....100	4	15.56	2.80	115.56	6.80	5.9
Third year.....100	4	24.23	4.36	124.23	8.36	6.7
Fourth year.....100	4	33.55	6.04	133.55	10.04	7.5
Fifth year.....100	4	43.56	7.84	143.56	11.84	8.2
					Average 6.7	

\*This is a cumulative figure representing total additional capital invested since date of original purchase, and is calculated by adding each year 7.5% to total capital invested at beginning of year.

†It is assumed that past and future capital requirements are financed 50% in 5% bonds and 50% in common stock; that each new dollar invested in property earns 11.5% per annum; and that the equity holder's return on the capital he furnishes is 11.5% plus the difference between the 11.5% earned on capital furnished by the bondholder and the 5% cost thereof, or a total return to the equity holder of 18%.

profit, after deducting depreciation and provision for retirements, rose from \$339,938,670 in 1928 to \$375,709,422 in 1929, an increase of \$35,770,652. The new capital invested in property in the amount of \$303,651,332 resulted in increasing net operating profits by \$35,770,652, indicating a return of 11.8 per cent per annum. Of course part of the additional revenue in 1929 was actually due to the investment of capital in 1928 in projects not completed during that year, but offsetting this is the fact that

the return to the equity holder on the capital he himself furnishes.

These calculations show that the earnings on principal invested available for dividend distribution upon the stockholding of our theoretical investor will be as follows:

During first year.....	5.0%
During second year.....	5.9%
During third year.....	6.7%
During fourth year.....	7.5%
During fifth year.....	8.2%
Average for five years.....	6.7%

As compared with a fixed 5 per cent

ing profits of \$375,709,422 were equal to 36.5 per cent of the \$1,029,199,973 gross operating revenues shown. This increase of 1 per cent seems small, but accounts for approximately \$10,000,000 of the \$35,000,000 increased profits shown. Without it the return on new capital invested during the year would have been 8.5 per cent instead of 11.8 per cent. The utilities have not been charging excessive rates for new business. They have been reducing costs of old business and, to a large extent, saving the additional profit for themselves. There is, however, a definite maximum to the possible increase in technical efficiency. There is a theoretical minimum limit to the number of pounds of coal required to produce a kilowatt hour of electrical energy below which no amount of ingenuity can reduce it. The extent to which the utilities can cut deeper into revenues from old business for returns to stockholders is likely to decrease from year to year.

How might a long-range investor, desiring to give due weight to these un-

favorable factors, determine the attractiveness of a utility stock at current levels? In Table III are calculations projecting ahead five years the

is limited to the 7 per cent protected by the courts, and that the growth factor is 5 per cent per annum instead of 7.5 per cent. These calculations show

Table III—Calculation of Future Earnings on Capital Invested.  
(Theoretical Example.)

A Original Investment (at 25 times earnings). \$100	B Income Thereon (\$100 times 9%). \$4	C Additional Capital Invested* (Inc. # 5% per annum). \$5.00	D Income Thereon (\$5.00 times 9%). .45	E Total Capital Invested at End of Year (A + C). \$105.00	F Total Income (\$105.00 times 5%). \$4.50	G Per cent of Income on Total Investment (\$4.50 divided by \$105.00). 4.2%
First year.....	100	4	.45	\$105.00	\$4.50	4.2
Second year.....	100	4	.92	110.25	4.92	4.5
Third year.....	100	4	1.42	115.76	5.42	4.7
Fourth year.....	100	4	1.94	121.55	5.94	4.9
Fifth year.....	100	4	2.49	127.63	6.49	5.1
					Average 4.7	

\*This is a cumulative figure representing total additional capital invested since date of original purchase, and is calculated by adding each year 5% to total capital invested at beginning of year.

It is assumed that past and future capital requirements are financed 50% in 5% bonds and 50% in common stock; that each new dollar invested in property earns 7% per annum; and that the equity holder's return on the capital he furnishes is 7% plus the difference between the 7% earned on capital furnished by the bondholder and the 5% cost thereof, or a total return to the equity holder of 9%.

results of a theoretical investment similar to that shown in Table II, but under certain different assumptions, namely, that the return on new capital invested

that the earnings on principal invested available for dividend distribution upon the theoretical investment will be as follows:

During first year.....	4.2%
During second year.....	4.5%
During third year.....	4.7%
During fourth year.....	4.9%
During fifth year.....	5.1%
Average for five years.....	4.7%

On these assumptions the utility stockholder would have to wait five years before the return on his capital invested equaled that of the bondholder, and in the meantime would have to sacrifice current return. At the end of five years he would still be a long way behind the man who bought a preferred stock yielding 6 per cent or 6½ per cent, of which there are numbers available issued by these same utility companies.

If utilities continue to get "the breaks," five years from now they will undoubtedly still be discounting five or ten years ahead and investments at current levels would result profitably. If, however, current discussions in political circles should result in legislative action and the utilities should by chance face a Mr. Eastman on a "utility I. C. C." there would be no room for growth of additional mushroom fortunes in utility stocks.

## Steel Corporation Earnings Show Decline

**E**ARNINGS of the United States Steel Corporation, allowing for seasonal variation, were lower in the first quarter of 1930 than any quarter in 1929. One of the features of the quarter was that the daily average earnings, allowing for seasonal variation, were sharply upward in February, but declined again in March.

The report showed that net income in the first quarter was equal to \$3.44 a share, which was a total slightly higher than had been expected and which compared with \$4.14 a share in the last quarter of 1929 and with \$5.04 in the first quarter of that year. What was considered especially striking in the report was that, contrary to previous usage, it contained a formal analysis of the outlook. The late Elbert H. Gary, former chairman of the board, used to comment informally on business when the earnings reports were issued, and Myron C. Taylor, the chairman of the finance committee, continued the practice, but the company has not issued statements on conditions over its own name.

The statement said that the current production rate of about 80 per cent appeared likely to continue and that a satisfactory volume of business was indicated for the last half of the year. The statement follows:

"During the quarter shipments to the trade equaled about 81 per cent of capacity, compared with 74½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1929 and 94 per cent in the first quarter of last year. The earnings for the first quarter of 1930 were 20 per cent below those for the corresponding quarter of 1929, with an output which was 14 per cent less than last year. Prices averaged about \$1.45 per ton less than a year ago as to domestic business, but on export business the average prices showed an increase."

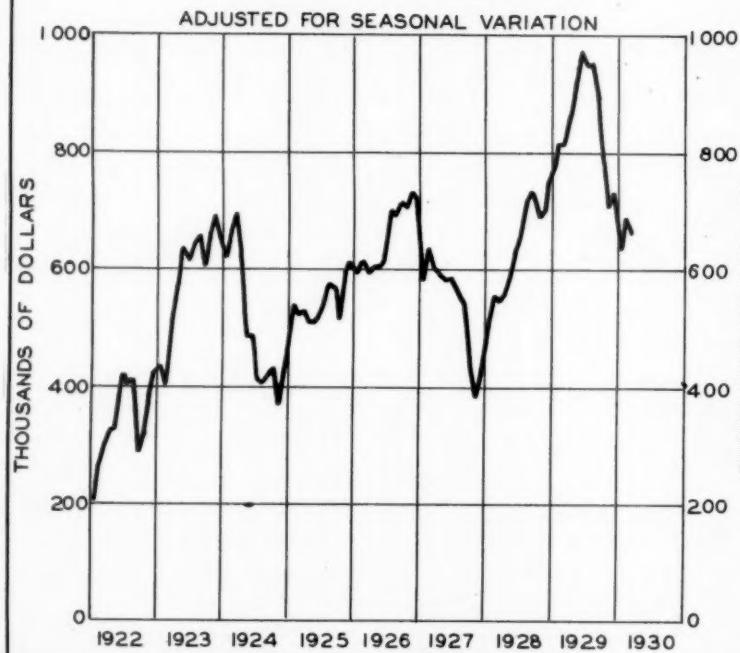
"In 1930 to the close of the first quarter new business booked has slightly exceeded in tonnage the current shipments. At the present time the plants are operating at about 80 per cent of capacity. The present indication is that this ratio will be fairly well maintained through the second quarter, and, while it is impossible to estimate at the moment as to the third and fourth quarters, the general indications are that there will be a

satisfactory volume of business during the last half of the year."

The corporation's net income in the

quarter, amounting to \$15,404,359 in January, \$16,107,410 in February and \$18,103,628 in March.

### NET EARNINGS—U. S. STEEL CORPORATION AVERAGE PER BUSINESS DAY



first quarter of this year after interest, depreciation and other charges, including Federal taxes, totaled \$35,777,807, equivalent after preferred dividends, to \$3.44 a share on 8,560,876 common shares, compared with \$42,185,447, or \$5.04 a share on 7,116,235 shares, in the first quarter of 1929, and with \$39,972,358, or \$4.14 a share, on 8,182,840 shares in the last quarter of 1929.

Inclusion of \$2,396,636 of interest received on Federal tax refunds was partly responsible for the fact that earnings were slightly higher than had been expected. Exclusive of these interest receipts, which previously have been credited to earnings only in the annual statement, the net income for the first quarter of this year was \$33,381,171, equivalent to \$3.16 a share on the common stock.

Total earnings in the first quarter, after operating expenses and Federal taxes, amounted to \$49,615,397. As usual, earnings showed an increase dur-

Interest on bonds of subsidiary companies in the first quarter of 1930 amounted to \$1,406,428, and on bonds of

the United States Steel Corporation to \$14,269, bringing the total interest charges to \$1,420,697. In the corresponding quarter of last year interest charges were much heavier, amounting to \$3,203,106. The retirement of more than \$270,000,000 of the corporation's outstanding bonds last year, through stock financing, has resulted in a sharp decrease in these interest charges.

Dividends on the common stock were \$14,981,533, compared with \$12,453,411 in the first quarter of 1929, the increase resulting from the larger number of shares outstanding. Preferred stock dividends amounted to \$6,304,919, the same as last year. The surplus for the quarter was \$14,491,355, compared with \$23,427,117 in the first quarter of 1929.

Compared with the corresponding months of the last two years the earnings were as follows:

1930.	1929.	1928.
January ... \$15,404,359	\$18,759,098	\$11,899,549
February ... 16,107,410	19,080,941	13,581,337
March ... 18,103,628	22,265,342	15,453,146

The consolidated income accounts for the first quarter of 1929 and the fourth quarter of last year follow:

1st Qtr., Mar. 31, '30.	4th Qtr., Dec. 31, '29.	1st Qtr., Mar. 31, '29.
Net earnings... \$49,615,397	\$56,385,334	\$60,105,381
Deprec. and depletion ... 14,813,529	15,816,892	14,716,828
Interest ... 1,420,697	596,084	3,203,106
Net income... \$33,381,171	\$39,972,358	\$42,185,447
Special inc. receipts ... 2,396,636	.....	.....
Tot. net inc. ... \$35,777,807	\$39,972,358	\$42,185,447
Pf. divs. .... 6,304,919	6,304,920	6,304,919
Com. divs. .... 14,981,533	14,541,013	12,453,411

Surplus ... \$14,491,355 \$19,126,425 \$23,427,117

\*Quarterly apportionment of net interest on Federal tax refund.

## UNITED FOUNDERS CORPORATION

*A holding company with substantial investments in public utility, insurance and other important fields. Controls American Founders Corporation.*

MAY

## Europe From An American Point of View

Continued from Page 956

March rolling mill output showed a corresponding decline, in comparison with the output of March last year.

The condition of Germany's crops is said to be satisfactory.

Dr. Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, expects to realize 150,000,000 marks from the 43 per cent increase of the beer tax. The bill originally called for a 75 per cent increase (which should realize 240,000,000 marks), but the Bavarian People's Party fought it down to 43.

Consumption of beer per capita in Germany has increased from 40 quarts a year in 1920 to more than 90 quarts in 1929.

### ITALY AND THE EAST

**A**GAIN and with especial emphasis we are advised to direct our attention to Italian plans, economic and by the same token political, respecting the Balkans.

The railroad (thirty miles) built by an Italian company from Durazzo to Tirana is to be extended across Albania, Greece and Turkey to Constantinople; in all, 520 miles. Whereat Yugoslavia shudders. Durazzo is to be the base of Italian Near East air services. A colony of 40,000 Italians is to be settled in the vicinity of Goritza. In general, the stranglehold, economic and political, of Italy on Albania is being tightened visibly.

Bulgaria, too, is yielding to Italian blandishments. Italian capital is proposing to contest the Greek field with British and American capital, but Greek ship-owners can hardly regard with complacency the loss to Italian shipping of their old predominance in the Aegean and the Euxine. The Turkish coastal trade is said to be now very largely in Italian hands. And it is scarcely believable that Greece has already forgotten the rape of the Dodecanese and the bombardment of Corfu.

We are advised that Mustapha Kemal regards Italy with cold and dubitating eye, yet Italian firms are effecting no little "peaceful penetration" in European Turkey, and they have designs on Asia Minor.

Of late Italian shipyards have received orders for war vessels from Turkey, Greece and Persia, and the Russian Navy has ordered 300 Italian hydroplanes. Not only has Persia ordered ten gunboats built in Italy, but she has asked for Italian naval instructors.

Italy has a powerful leverage for her kindly "dispositions" toward Hungary and Bulgaria in the hope entertained by those countries of Italian assistance toward "rectification" of their frontiers. Austria is compelled by economic exigencies to truckle to Rome. We hear of important syndicates of Italian banks and engineering and industrial concerns with eastward aims. Yugoslavia feels like the wretch in Poe's tale, as the walls close in on him. As always was and ever will be, politics and economics, like the Walrus and the Carpenter, go walking hand in hand.

Possibly there is some exaggeration in the above, but our source claims authenticity.

After a long interval of no news from Italy we hear of "visible curtailment of production"; yet, despite the "unsettlement of industry," unemployment has fallen slightly.

The most interesting of the many ceremonies in connection with the 2,653rd birthday of Rome (or so 'tis reckoned) was the opening by Premier Mussolini of

the first session of the National Fascist Council of Corporations. It is a kind of economic Parliament in which labor and capital are represented and which is expected to devote itself to economic problems, having, however, no legislative, only advisory, capacity. In his speech on the occasion Mussolini declared that conditions in Italy, "though not particularly good, were better than in other countries." Which is as it may be.

The population of Italy on Dec. 31, 1929, was 41,508,000. The increase during the year was 335,000, less by 55,000 than for 1928; fewer births, more deaths.

Professor Mostara of Italy calculates that the average annual income per head in Italy is about \$120, in France \$225, in Germany \$250 and in Great Britain \$430.

### RUSSIA

**S**HAUL BRON, recently head of the Amtorg Trading Company in New York, is to be the new chief of Arcos, the Soviet trading corporation in London. He announces that the Soviet

Government has concluded two important contracts with English concerns, one a \$15,000,000 deal with Brunner, Mond & Co., the other a contract with the Vickers Electric Corporation for "technical aid" and hydroelectric machinery. He also tells of a sizable purchase of tractors from Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., and of big orders for textile machinery from other English firms. He declares that three times as many English vessels are being chartered for Russo-British trade as this season last year.

Mr. Bron is said to have hinted that the Anglo-Russian agreement might have for a by-blow brisking up of Russo-American commercial relations.

In 1926 Soviet Russia imported goods of British origin in the value of about \$30,000,000. Such imports dropped by half (following the Russo-British diplomatic break) in 1928, with little change in 1929. Russian imports from the United States in the Russian fiscal year 1928-29 totaled about \$75,000,000 in value, as against \$95,000,000 for the previous fiscal year. According to the Five-Year Plan Russian imports will reach 1,700,000,000 rubles in value in the fiscal year 1932-33. That would be going some.

It is said that American nationals exceed in number all other nationals in respect of contracts with the Soviet Government for "technical aid and supervision." American engineering firms won 39 out of 97 contracts awarded by the Soviet Government to foreign companies last year; the Germans followed with 35; then the French with 10, and the Swedes with 8.

The Supreme Economic Council declares itself very well satisfied with the service rendered by American companies; among which are the Ford interests, the General Electric Company, the Albert Kahn Company, the MacDonald Engineering Company, and the Austin Company.

Something like 1,350 foreign specialists, mostly Americans or Germans, have contracts as individuals with the Soviet Government.

### Notes

We are told that General Motors has decided to establish an assembly plant in Yugoslavia, probably at Spalato, this year; to turn out cars for Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, &c.

On April 22 the board of directors of the new Bank for International Settlements met for the first time, at Basle, Switzerland, and proceeded to elect Gates W. McGarragh of New York president of the board and Pierre Quesnay of France managing director of the institution. Leon Fraser is the other American member of the board.

Mr. McGarragh has been chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and from 1924 he was American representative on the advisory board of the Reichsbank. M. Quesnay figured prominently in the financial rehabilitation of Austria, and has been financial adviser to the League of Nations and head of the economic section of the Bank of France.

### Republie of Chile

A banking group headed by the National City Company and including Guaranty Company of New York, Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers Company of New York, Harris, Forbes & Co. and Continental Illinois Company, is offering at 91½ and interest to yield 6.63 per cent to maturity, \$25,000,000 Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1963. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used to continue the public works program authorized by law, to supply \$2,000,000 capital to the Caja de Crédito Minero (Mining Institute) and to refund short-term borrowing incurred in this connection. Public works, constructed and in course of construction, include railroads, irrigation works, port works, sewerage and water supply systems and highways.

The bonds will be direct obligations of the Republic of Chile, which agrees to secure this issue equally and ratably in any future bond financing, either external or internal. A cumulative sinking fund will operate to retire the entire issue by maturity by drawings at par, and the republic reserves the right to increase the semiannual sinking fund payments.

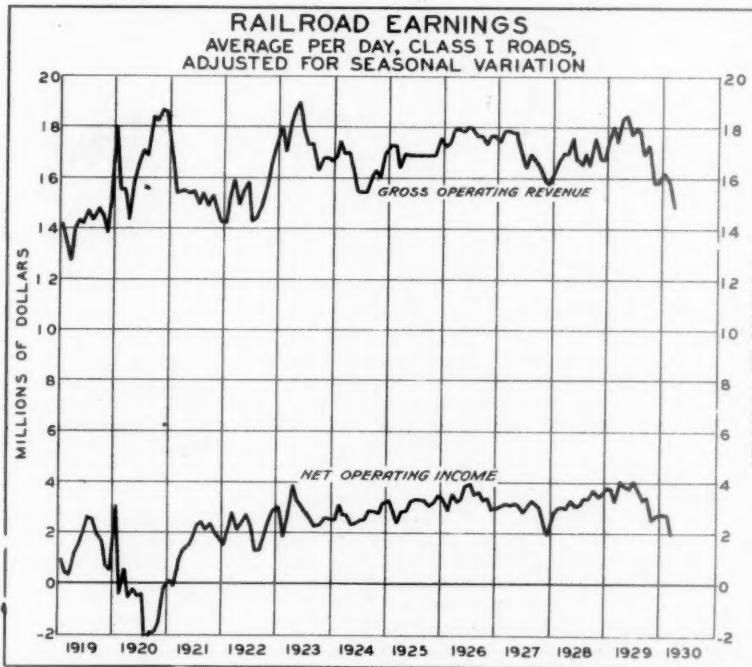
With an area of 290,000 square miles and a population of more than 4,200,000, Chile stands as the world's largest producer of nitrate of soda and ranked second last year to the United States in copper production. Agriculture and mining constitute the chief industries of the republic which has attracted investments of over \$550,000,000 of American capital and more than half a billion dollars of English capital. The government has carried out, with modifications, the program set by the Kemmerer Commission in 1925. A central bank of issue has been in operation since early in 1926, when the country went on a gold basis, and the budget has been balanced and an independent Controller General placed in charge with close control over expenditures. The gold and gold exchange held by the Banco Central de Chile at the present time is \$46,924,544, representing gold cover for its circulation and deposits of 91.25 per cent.

## Railroad Earnings Lowest Since Early 1923

**R**ECENTLY published earnings reports of individual railroads throw considerable light on the current weakness in railroad shares. The first forty-six roads to report their March financial results showed total net operating income of \$43,518,000, as compared with \$43,888,000 in February and \$72,021,000 in March, 1929. Estimating total net operating income for all Class I roads on the basis of the percentage

February; and the indications are that March was the worst month from the standpoint of gross revenue since August, 1922.

The movement of railroad gross revenue provides an interesting study in respect to the high degree of correlation which it bears to The Annalist Index of Business Activity. As shown by the chart, the last cyclical peak came in May, 1929, whence to March, 1930, the



change from February to March shown by these forty-six roads, March was evidently the worst month from the standpoint of net operating income since February, 1923, allowing for seasonal variation.

These forty-six systems reported total gross revenue of \$312,739,000 for March, as against \$296,596,000 for February and \$358,353,000 for March, 1929. Using a similar estimate the gross revenue of Class I roads will probably show a sharp decrease, allowing for seasonal variation, for March as compared with Feb-

decrease amounted to 20 per cent. In this same period the decrease in net operating income was 49 per cent, which completely reverses the picture of a year ago when net operating income was showing increases out of all proportion to the increases in gross revenue.

Freight car loadings showed improvement, allowing for seasonal variation, in the first two weeks of April, but in the third week there was a sharp decline, so that prospects for any substantial improvement in railroad earnings are none too good at the moment.

# Outstanding Features in the Commodities

## The Commodity Price Level

A Review of the Week Ended Tuesday, April 29, 1930



THE ANNALIST Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices stands at 132.3, a decline of 0.7 point from the preceding week (133 revised), and compares with 144.5, the index on the corresponding date last year. The further drop this week brings the index again to a record low, 5.5 per cent below the index at the beginning of the year and 8.44 per cent below the corresponding date last year.

Price declines for the week have been

terials and chemicals are lower. The trend for all groups except fuels is lower, as indicated by the sharp declines in the last two weeks. The average for the month for the food products group is 136.5, whereas the month-end index is 134.4 and the monthly index for the miscellaneous group stands at 116.1, whereas the month-end index is 115.8. The fuels are the only group that show a consistent price advance tendency, the monthly index being 153.7 and the month-end index standing at 157.0.

The April index is the lowest on record, and while the declines from March are moderate in most groups, the



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Building Materials	7. Chem. cellulose materials	8. M. A. Com. modities
1929.								
April	142.7	144.1	152.0	161.7	130.3	154.3	135.2	121.4
May	137.7	141.3	149.4	161.8	126.3	153.6	135.2	143.1
June	139.8	146.0	147.9	163.5	128.4	153.4	136.6	130.3
July	147.1	154.2	147.6	162.8	129.3	153.4	134.6	129.9
August	147.4	154.8	145.5	161.3	127.9	153.6	134.0	127.1
September	145.5	151.1	147.5	160.1	127.6	153.0	134.0	127.2
October	143.0	151.2	146.6	162.0	126.8	152.3	134.0	127.0
November	137.5	147.2	144.7	161.8	125.9	153.6	134.0	124.9
December	138.1	145.9	140.8	160.1	125.5	151.9	134.0	124.0
1930.								
January	136.7	142.2	139.1	158.3	124.0	150.6	133.2	120.7
February	137.0	139.0	146.1	154.4	123.4	151.3	132.3	117.8
March	127.6	136.1	131.4	150.7	122.9	150.8	131.9	115.8
April	127.1	136.5	129.7	153.7	118.3	149.9	131.1	116.1
1929.								
Apr. 30	141.4	145.1	151.3	161.5	128.1	154.0	135.2	121.3
1930.								
Mar. 4	129.5	135.7	132.5	151.8	123.2	151.6	132.0	115.7
Mar. 11	127.8	136.4	132.0	151.8	122.8	151.6	131.9	115.3
Mar. 18	126.4	136.3	130.8	149.5	122.7	149.9	131.8	115.5
Mar. 25	126.9	136.0	130.4	149.8	122.9	149.9	131.7	116.6
Apr. 1	127.8	137.6	130.6	150.1	121.4	149.9	131.7	116.6
Apr. 8	130.1	137.8	130.2	150.6	121.3	149.9	131.4	116.2
Apr. 15	126.3	137.2	129.8	153.8	116.7	149.9	131.2	116.1
Apr. 22	125.9	135.3	128.8	157.0	116.5	149.9	131.0	116.1
Apr. 29	125.2	134.4	128.9	157.0	115.2	149.9	130.8	115.8

Revised.

general, with many important commodities at record lows. May wheat, at \$1.02%, with corresponding declines of wheat at New York, is lower than at any time since 1924; coffee is selling at the lowest point in its price history; sugar, with the exception of the short period in April, 1929, is at the lowest point on record; eggs are at the lowest since 1927; cotton goods and worsted yarn are lower than at any time since 1923; steel, tin, zinc and cement are at the lowest post-war point on record, and rubber and silk are at the lowest point in their price history.

All these commodities, except cotton goods, show further declines this week. Farmers have fared especially badly, with the farm products index, now 125.2, at the lowest point on record, 9 per cent below the index at the beginning of the year, 12.3 per cent below the corresponding date last year, and 14.9 per cent below the 1929 high.

The Annalist Index average for the month of April stands at 133.6, compared with 134.0 in March and 145.3 for April, 1930. The movement for the month is mixed; food products, fuels and miscellaneous are higher; farm products, textiles, metals, building ma-

further decline in April comes after the severe decline of March prices which averaged 2.47 per cent lower than February.

For the third consecutive week spot wheat prices have declined a total of 10 cents, to \$1.21 1/4 a bushel; steers, hogs and lambs are lower and eggs have touched a new low for the past three years; spot prices for cotton at New York are higher because of the anomalous situation in May futures, but prices are actually lower when the prices of the more distant months are considered. Meats, coffee, butter and lard are lower, but potatoes, cottonseed oil and cocoa are fractionally higher. The textile index has firmed for the first time in weeks, cotton goods showing an advance, which, however, must be considered wholly psychological and is predicated on an agreement for diminished production in May. BERNHARD OSTROLENK

### DAILY SPOT PRICES

\*Cotton, \*Wheat, \*Corn, \*Hogs.  
April 21... 15.85 1.22% 99¢ 9.96  
April 22... 16.30 1.23% 1.00% 9.89  
April 23... 16.50 1.22% 99% 9.75  
April 24... 16.25 1.19% .99 9.82  
April 25... 16.20 1.21% .98 9.90  
April 26... 16.20 1.21% .98 9.91  
April 27... 16.20 1.24% .99% 9.81  
April 28... 16.30 1.21% .98 9.91  
\*Middling, New York. \*No. 2 red, New York. \*No. 2 yellow, New York. \*Day's average, Chicago.

## Outstanding Features in the Commodities

### The Commodity Price Level

### Speculative Commodity Markets

Cotton, Wheat, Rubber, Hides, Silk, Sugar, Coffee



OTTON crop prospects are good, according to reports coming from several sections of the South. Seeding has made rapid progress in the lower sections of the belt and, because of timely

rains, the crop is getting well under way. In northern sections, cold weather has somewhat hindered germination but private reports indicate that, on the whole, the crop is fully up to average. Acreage reports show only minor reductions in planted area.

compared with 15.63 a week ago; on the other hand, the new crop prices have dropped, October deliveries closing at 14.71 on Tuesday, fully 16 points lower than the preceding week. In part, the confusion must be attributed to the Farm Board, whose long position on May contracts is at the present time a threat to any bearish movement.

Figures for April consumption are as yet not available; it seems likely, however, that consumption for April will show an increase over March, especially in the later weeks. Assurances of the curtailment program in print cloth production have caused several mills to step

### SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

	Apr. 29, '30	Apr. 22, '30	Apr. 30, '29
Wheat, No. 2 red (bu.)	\$1.21 1/4	\$1.22 1/2	\$1.41 1/8
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.98	.99	1.07
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	53 @ .53 1/2	53 @ .53 1/2	60
Rye, No. 2 white (bu.)	68 1/2	68 1/2	1.03 1/2
Barley, malting (bu.)	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Cattle, best heavy steers, Chicago (100 lb.)	14.04	14.31	14.65
Hogs, day's average, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.91	9.96	11.16
Cotton, middling (lb.)	1.630	1.585	1.945
Fool, fine staple territory (lb.)	.75	.75	1.02 @ 1.04
Wool, Ohio delaines, greasy basis (lb.)	.30 @ .31	.30 @ .31	.41 @ .42
Steers, choice carcass (100 lb.)	20.00 @ 21.50	20.00 @ 21.50	22.00 @ 23.00
Hams, picnic (lb.)	.14	.14	.13 1/2 @ 14
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	32.00	32.00	32.50
Pork, bellies (lb.)	.19 1/2	.19 1/2	.19 1/2
Sugar, granulated (lb.)	.0490	.0490	.0396
Coffee, Rio No. 7 (lb.)	.094 @ .094	.094 @ .094	.17 1/2 @ .20
Flour, Minn. patent (bbl.)	7.15 @ 7.85	7.15 @ 7.85	7.65 @ 8.20
Lard, prime Western (100 lb.)	10.70 @ 10.80	10.75 @ 10.85	12.00 @ 12.10
Cottonseed oil, imm. crude, S. E. (100 lb.)	8.80	8.65	9.60
Printcloth, 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.06 1/2	.06	.07 1/2 @ .07 1/2
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.000 unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.07 1/2 @ .07 1/2	.07 1/2 @ .07 1/2	.08 1/2
Cotton yarn, Southern two-ply warps, No. 20 (lb.)	.30 @ .31	.30 @ .30 1/2	.35 @ .35 1/2
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.52 1/2 @ 1.55	1.52 1/2 @ 1.55	1.80 @ 1.82 1/2
Silk, crack double extra, 13-15 (lb.)	4.58 @ 4.63	4.58 @ 4.63	5.25 @ 5.30
Rayon, domestic, 150 denier, A quality (lb.)	1.15	1.15	1.30
Coal, anthracite, stove, company (ton.)	9.20	9.20	8.65
Coal, bituminous, steam, mine run, Pitts. (ton.)	1.35 @ 1.50	1.35 @ 1.50	1.60 @ 1.70
Coke, Connellsville furnace (ton.)	2.60	2.60	2.75
Gasoline, at service stations, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter av. 10 sections (gal.)	.2090	.2090	.1957
Petroleum, crude at well, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter av. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.537	1.537	1.658
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (ton.)	17.67	17.75	18.58
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.242	2.264	2.412
Copper, electrolytic (lb.)	.13 @ .14	.14	.17875
Lead (lb.)	.0550	.0550	.07
Tin (lb.)	.343	.35%	.44 1/2
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0470 @ .0475	.0475	.0655 @ .0660
Lumber, American Contractor composite (1,000 ft.)	25.20	25.20	25.75
Brick, Amer. Contractor composite (1,000 ft.)	14.00	14.00	14.35
Structural steel, American Contractor composite (100 lb.)	1.825	1.825	1.925
Cement, Amer. Contractor composite (bbl.)	2.19	2.19	2.26
Leather, Union backs (lb.)	.46	.46	.50
Hides, native steers, Chicago (lb.)	.14	.14	.15
Paper, newspaper, roll (100 lb.)	3.25 @ 3.50	3.25 @ 3.50	3.25 @ 3.50
Paper, wrapping, No. 2 Kraft (100 lb.)	5.25 @ 5.50	5.25 @ 5.50	5.25 @ 5.50
Rubber, Pl. 1st latex crepe (lb.)	.14 1/2 @ .14 1/2	.15 @ .15 1/2	.20 @ .20 1/2

Price movements have been confused. May futures on the old crop have advanced, and closed on Tuesday at 16.08,

### Range of Cotton Future Prices.

May	July	Oct. (old)			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apr. 21... 15.98	15.76	16.10	15.92	15.31	15.15
Apr. 22... 15.75	15.60	15.90	15.77	15.17	15.08
Apr. 23... 15.67	15.50	15.80	15.82	15.52	15.13
Apr. 24... 16.47	16.17	16.46	16.30	15.57	15.30
Apr. 25... 16.27	16.02	16.35	16.10	15.43	15.10
Apr. 26... 16.04	15.88	16.13	15.99	15.12	14.98
Wk's rg... 16.47	16.50	16.46	15.87	15.37	14.98
Apr. 27... 16.13	15.95	16.12	16.04	15.18	14.96
Apr. 28... 16.09	15.80	16.18	16.00	15.02	14.85
Apr. 29... 16.09	15.80	16.18	16.00	15.02	14.85
Apr. 30... 16.42	16.03	16.50	16.12	15.22	14.93
Apr. 30 close... 16.36@16.40	16.49@16.51	15.10@15.11			
Oct. (new.)	Dec. (old.)	Dec. (new.)			
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apr. 21... 15.04	14.88	15.44	15.26	15.20	15.00
Apr. 22... 14.89	14.82	15.29	15.22	15.07	14.98
Apr. 23... 15.24	14.88	15.60	15.29	15.36	15.05
Apr. 24... 15.32	15.17	15.67	15.5		

4,219,865 a week ago and 3,880,163 at this date last year. The visible supply of American cotton decreased this past week 125,956 bales, against 161,109 in the same week last year.

Average price of middling spot cotton in ten designated markets on April 26 was 15.09 cents a pound, compared with 15.16 on April 17 and 18.17 for the same day the previous season. Spot sales reported by the ten markets during the week were again very moderate, amounting to 12,642 bales, compared with 14,299 for the previous week and 14,299 for the same week last year.

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1, 1929, to April 25, 1930, with Comparisons  
Bales Bales  
1930 1929  
Port receipts 7,727,783 8,702,934  
Port stocks 1,657,630 1,427,720  
Interior receipts 5,929,265 5,747,257  
Interior stocks 980,279 615,322  
Into sight 13,806,573 14,630,463  
Northern spinners' takings 1,048,571 1,146,821  
Southern spinners' takings 4,450,705 4,733,447  
World's visible supply of American cotton 4,085,909 3,832,117

## SUGAR

**H**EAVY selling by Cuban interests has continued to weaken prices during the week and all futures have sagged off. Contracts for May delivery closed on Monday at 1.58, compared with 1.60 a week earlier.

The statistical position shows no important changes, but indicates somewhat larger exports in anticipation of the enactment of the tariff bill. Exports for the week ended April 28 totaled 149,313 tons, or 94,000 tons more than the preceding week. Receipts for the week amounted to 139,732 tons, leaving Cuban stocks at 1,748,578 tons. Receipts for the season still continue much lower than last year. From January to April, receipts have amounted to 2,217,839 tons, compared with 3,345,284 tons during the corresponding period last year. Exports for the season have also been very much less, exports last year at this time being abnormal because the speedy enactment of the tariff bill had been expected. Exports for the four-month period amounted to 461,420 tons, compared with 1,891,155 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Stocks in New York warehouses on Monday totaled 1,256,585 bags, compared with 1,860,341 bags on the same date last year.

### Range of Sugar Future Prices.

#### NO. 1 CONTRACT.

	May	July	Sept.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Apr. 21	1.61	1.60	1.66	1.66	1.75	1.74			
Apr. 22	1.60	1.58	1.65	1.63	1.73	1.71			
Apr. 23	1.61	1.58	1.65	1.63	1.73	1.71			
Apr. 24	1.61	1.58	1.63	1.61	1.71	1.68			
Apr. 25	1.59	1.58	1.61	1.59	1.69	1.66			
Apr. 26	1.57	1.57	1.59	1.58	1.66	1.65			
Wk's rge.	1.61	1.57	1.66	1.53	1.75	1.65			
Apr. 28	1.58	1.56	1.60	1.58	1.67	1.64			
Apr. 29	1.59	1.56	1.59	1.57	1.65	1.63			
Apr. 30	1.58	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.63	1.61			
close...	1.58	1.55	1.61						
—Dec.									
—Jan.									
—Mar.									
High.									
Low.									

\*Nominal.

## WHEAT

**F**AVORABLE crop news from Texas and Kansas had a bearish influence on wheat prices and depressed May contracts to \$1.02%, closing price Tuesday, compared with \$1.03% a week earlier. There were favorable rains throughout the Southwest and the Weather Bureau forecasts showers for the Northwest during the week. The Texas crop is now estimated at 45,000,000 bushels and looks favorable following the rains. The weekly export report

of the Department of Commerce is delayed and hence is not available at this writing. No appreciable export demand has been noticed, however, and it is not likely that the figures will supply price encouragement. The world visible supply of wheat at 570,000,000 bushels is larger by 26,000,000 bushels than on the corresponding date last year.

Primary receipts for the week totaled

### Range of Grain Future Prices.

#### CHICAGO PRICES.

##### WHEAT.

	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	1.05%	1.04	1.07%	1.05%		
April 22	1.04%	1.02%	1.06%	1.04%		
April 23	1.05%	1.04%	1.07%	1.05%		
April 24	1.05%	1.03%	1.07%	1.05%		
April 25	1.02%	1.02	1.05	1.04%		
April 26	1.03	1.01%	1.04%	1.03%		
Week's range	1.05%	1.01%	1.07%	1.03%		
April 28	1.04%	1.01%	1.07%	1.04%		
April 29	1.04%	1.02%	1.07%	1.05%		
April 30	1.03%	1.01%	1.06%	1.04%		
Range, 1930	1.01%	1.01%	1.04%	1.01%		
	1.38	1.01%	1.37%	1.01%		
	Ja. 2	Ap. 3	Ja. 2	Mr. 12		
	Sept.		Dec.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		

	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	.83%	.80%	.85%	.82%		
April 22	.81%	.80%	.83%	.82%		
April 23	.82%	.82	.84%	.83%		
April 24	.82%	.81%	.84%	.83%		
April 25	.81%	.80%	.83%	.82%		
April 26	.80%	.79%	.82%	.81%		
Week's range	.83%	.79%	.85%	.81%		
April 28	.81%	.79%	.83%	.81%		
April 29	.82%	.80%	.84%	.82%		
April 30	.80%	.79%	.83%	.82%		
Range, 1930	.79%	.79%	.82%	.79%		
	96%	77%	98%	79		
	Feb. 11	Mr. 14	Ap. 4	Ap. 26		
	Sept.		Dec.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		

	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	.86	.83	.89%	.80%	.77%	
April 22	.84%	.83%	.89%	.82%	.77%	
April 23	.85%	.84%	.89%	.82%	.78%	
April 24	.85%	.84%	.89%	.82%	.78%	
April 25	.84%	.83%	.89%	.82%	.77%	
April 26	.83%	.82%	.87%	.81%	.77%	
Week's range	.86	.82%	.89%	.81%	.76%	
April 28	.85%	.82%	.88%	.81%	.76%	
April 29	.86	.84	.89%	.82%	.77%	
April 30	.85%	.83%	.88%	.81%	.77%	
Range, 1930	.79%	.79%	.85%	.81%	.76%	
	95%	79%	85%	81%	76%	
	Feb. 11	Mr. 14	Ap. 4	Ap. 26		
	Sept.		Dec.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		

	May	July	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	.61%	.60	.67%	.66%		
April 22	.63%	.59%	.67%	.66%		
April 23	.63%	.61%	.68%	.67%		
April 24	.62%	.62%	.68%	.67%		
April 25	.62%	.61	.68%	.67%		
April 26	.60%	.59%	.66%	.65%		
Week's range	.63%	.59%	.68%	.65%		
April 28	.62%	.60%	.67%	.65%		
April 29	.61%	.60	.67%	.65%		
April 30	.60%	.58%	.65%	.64%		
Range, 1930	.60%	.59	.64%	.63%		
	1.06	.97%	1.04	.96%		
	Ja. 2	Mr. 15	Ja. 2	Mr. 12		
	Sept.		Dec.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		

621,000 bushels and shipments were 532,000 bushels.

Chairman Legge of the Farm Board said that the Stabilization Corporation is long 31,000,000 bushels of cash wheat and 19,000,000 of May wheat, an aggregate of 51,000,000 bushels.

The foreign crop summary for the week was favorable, and it was pointed out that France, Spain and Germany have imported practically no wheat this season. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom during March totaled 4,000,871 bushels, compared with 7,226,648 bushels during March, 1929. Eight months' exports to the United Kingdom are almost 100,000,000 bushels less than last year.

## SILK

**S**ILK futures on the National Raw Silk Exchange made sharp declines during the week, the whole board going well below \$4 and most future months establishing new, all-time lows. Contracts for May delivery closed on Monday at \$3.85, compared with \$4.05 a week earlier. Monday's drop alone amounted to 6 cents a pound, and coming after a week of continued declines had a tendency to unsettle the market. In part Monday's decline must be attributed to weakness sympathetic with the stock market, and in part it was a bearish effort to further depress prices and squeeze traders who had become long on Saturday's steady prices.

Yokohama prices also have declined sharply, May contracts going to a record low of 1,087 yen but recovering by Monday to 1,124 yen. No further information has been given out in this country on the government guarantee loans which were to stabilize silk prices at 1,250 yen.

The statistical position of silk remains unchanged. Mill buying, even at these low price, is sparing and from hand to mouth. As a whole, there is general belief that the bottom of silk prices has now been touched.

### Range of Silk Future Prices.

	Apr.	May	June	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 21	21	4.13	4.05	4.05	4.00	3.98	
April 22	4.12	4.10	4.03	4.00	3.95	3.93	
April 23	3.96	3.95	3.97	3.95	3.94	3.94	
April 24	3.93	3.90	4.00	3.97	3.98	3.90	
April 25	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.94	3.94	3.94	
April 26	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.80	3.80	3.80	
Wk's rge.	4.13	3.90	4.05	3.92	4.00	3.93	
April 28	3.87	3.86	3.92	3.86	3.86	3.86	
April 29	3.88	3.87	3.88	3.86	3.86	3.86	
April 30	3.87	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.86	3.86	
close...	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.80	3.80	3.80	

cured with a pledge of coffee with an estimated value of \$200,000,000.

Payment of interest will be secured by a special tax on all coffee transported in the State of São Paulo for export after July 1, 1930. The surplus from the tax will be added to the reserve account. A minimum of 10,000,000 bags will be sold each year, and of this amount 1,650,000 bags will come from the pledged coffee, at which rate the pledged coffee would be sold during the life of the loan.

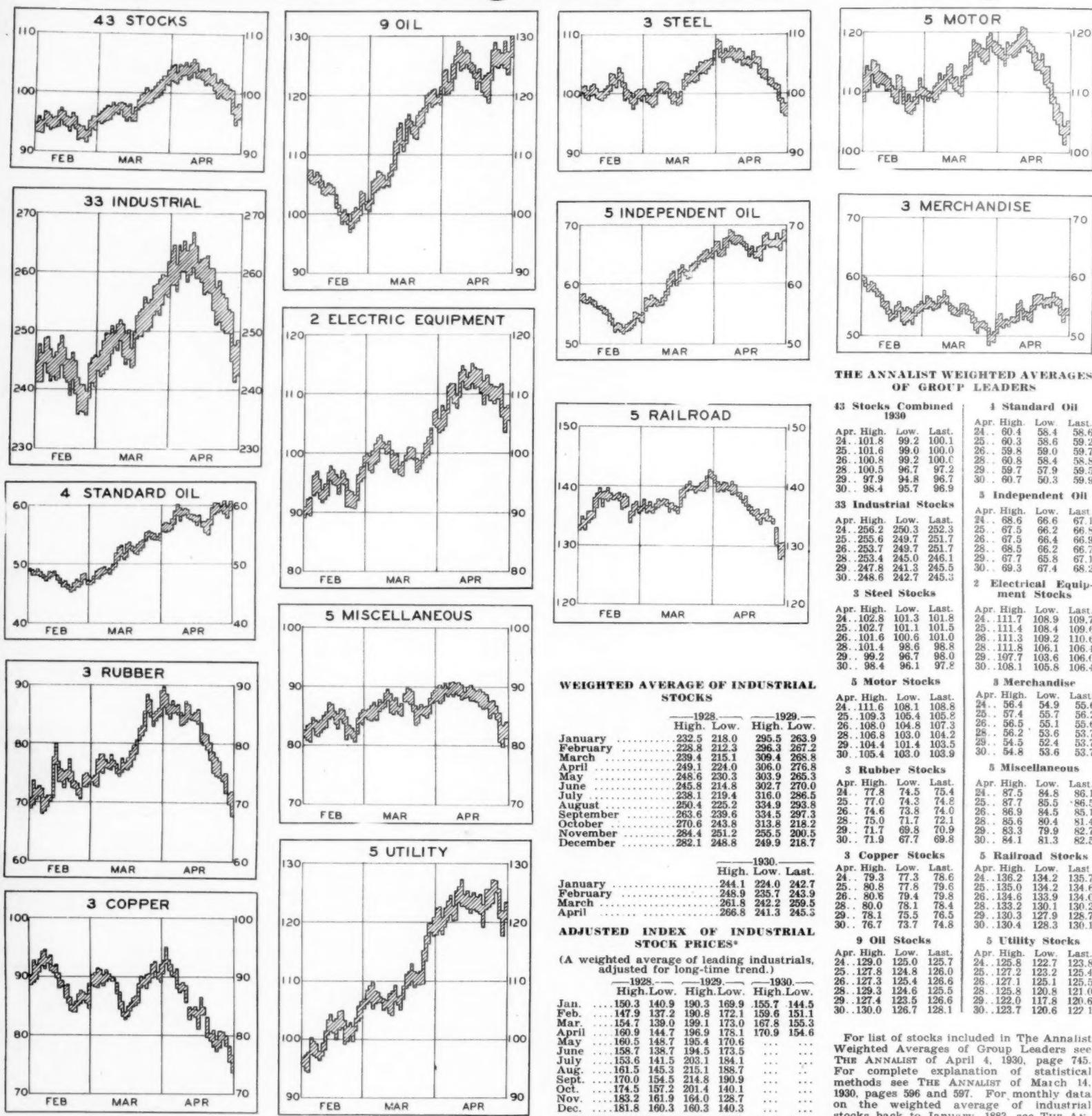
The statistical position of coffee in the United States shows no important changes. The total visible supply of Brazil coffee is 889,298 bags, compared with 680,236 bags on the same date last year.

### Range of Coffee Future Prices.

	RIO NO. 7.	MAY	JULY	SEPT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.


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# Stock Market Averages and Volume of Trading



## WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

	1928.	1929.	1930.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January	232.5	218.0	295.5	263.9
February	228.8	212.3	296.3	270.0
March	239.4	215.1	309.4	268.8
April	248.6	220.3	303.9	265.3
May	245.8	214.8	302.7	270.0
June	238.1	219.4	316.0	286.5
July	250.4	225.2	334.9	293.8
August	263.6	239.6	334.5	297.3
September	270.6	243.8	313.8	218.2
October	284.4	251.2	355.5	200.5
November	282.1	248.8	249.9	218.7
December				

## ADJUSTED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL STOCK PRICES\*

(A weighted average of leading industrials, adjusted for long-time trend.)

	1928.	1929.	1930.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Jan.	150.3	140.9	190.3	169.9
Feb.	147.9	137.2	190.8	172.1
Mar.	154.7	139.0	199.1	173.0
April	160.9	144.7	196.9	178.1
May	160.5	148.7	195.4	170.6
June	158.7	138.7	194.5	173.5
July	153.5	141.5	203.1	184.1
Aug.	161.5	145.3	215.1	188.7
Sept.	170.0	154.5	214.8	190.9
Oct.	174.5	157.2	201.4	140.1
Nov.	183.3	161.9	184.0	128.7
Dec.	181.8	160.3	180.3	140.3

\*Previous to January, 1930, the Axe-Houghton Adjusted Index of 20 Industrial Stocks; from January, 1930, on, the Annalist Adjusted Index of 33 Industrial Stocks.

## THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS

43 Stocks Combined	1930	4 Standard Oil
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	101.8	99.2
25.	101.6	99.0
26.	100.8	99.2
28.	100.5	96.7
29.	97.9	94.8
30.	98.4	95.7
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	60.4	58.4
25.	60.3	58.6
26.	59.8	59.0
28.	60.8	58.4
29.	59.7	57.9
30.	59.3	59.9
33 Industrial Stocks	1930	3 Independent Oil
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	256.2	250.3
25.	255.6	249.7
26.	253.7	249.7
28.	253.4	245.0
29.	247.8	241.3
30.	248.6	242.7
2 Electric Equipment Stocks	1930	2 Electrical Equipment Stocks
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	102.8	101.3
25.	102.7	101.1
26.	101.6	100.6
28.	101.4	98.6
29.	99.2	96.7
30.	98.4	96.1
4 Standard Oil	1930	3 Merchandise
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	68.6	66.6
25.	67.5	66.2
26.	67.6	66.9
28.	68.5	66.2
29.	67.7	65.8
30.	69.3	67.4
3 Rubber Stocks	1930	3 Miscellaneous
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	111.7	108.9
25.	111.4	108.4
26.	113.3	109.2
28.	111.8	106.1
29.	107.7	103.6
30.	108.1	105.8
3 Motor Stocks	1930	3 Railroad Stocks
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	111.1	108.1
25.	109.3	105.4
26.	108.0	104.8
28.	106.8	103.0
29.	104.4	101.4
30.	105.4	103.0
3 Copper Stocks	1930	3 Railroad Stocks
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	79.3	77.3
25.	80.8	77.8
26.	80.6	79.4
28.	80.0	78.1
29.	78.1	75.5
30.	76.7	74.8
5 Railroad Stocks	1930	5 Utility
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	136.0	123.8
25.	128.1	121.7
26.	127.3	123.2
28.	129.3	124.6
29.	127.4	123.5
30.	130.0	128.3
5 Utility Stocks	1930	5 Miscellaneous
Apr. High.	Low.	Last.
24.	125.8	122.7
25.	127.2	123.2
26.	127.3	126.4
28.	125.8	120.8
29.	122.0	117.8
30.	130.4	128.3

For list of stocks included in The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders see THE ANNALIST of April 4, 1930, page 745. For complete explanation of statistical methods see THE ANNALIST of March 14, 1930, pages 596 and 597. For monthly data on the weighted average of industrial stocks back to January, 1883, see THE ANNALIST of March 14, 1930, pages 606 and 607. Reprints of this material will be supplied on request.

## The New York Times Stock Market Averages

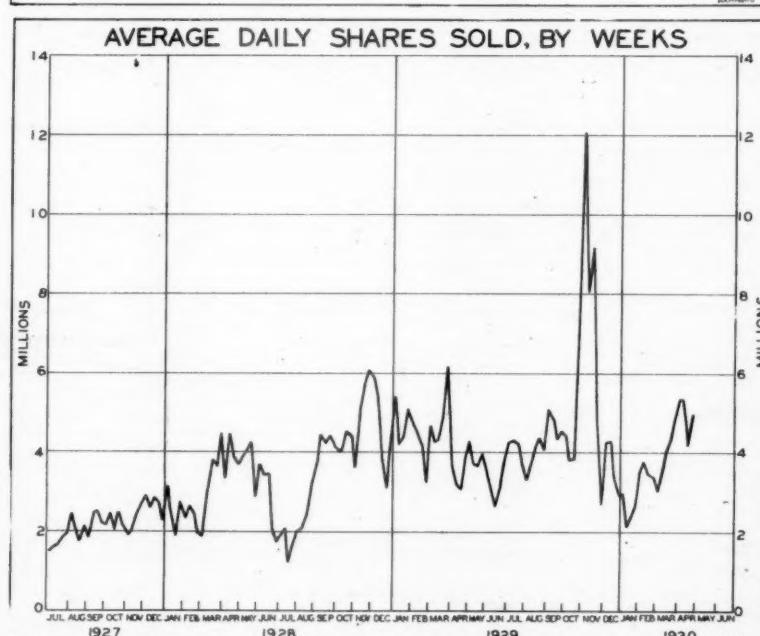
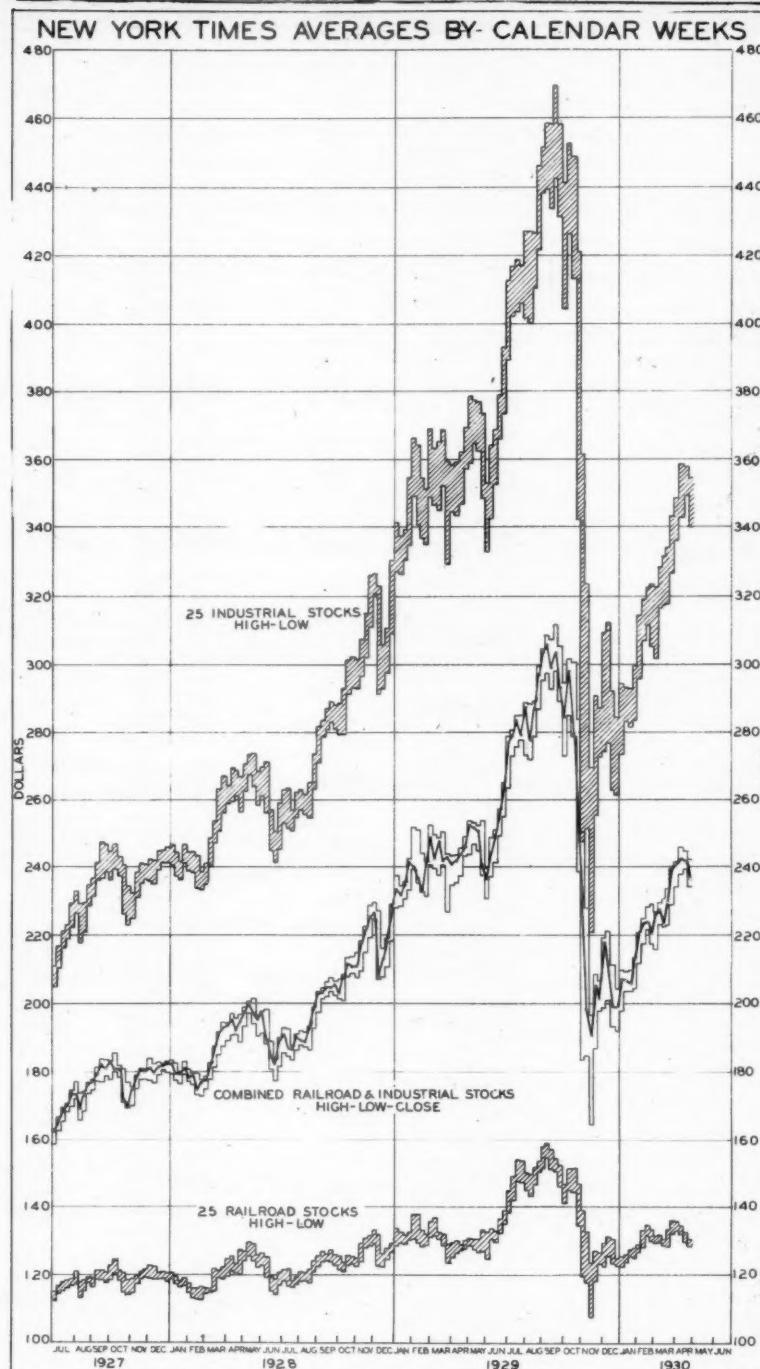
### SHARES SOLD, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week ended:	RAILROADS	IND. AND MISC.	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Total.	Avg. Daily.	Total.	Avg. Daily.
Feb. 22.....	511,860	102,372	16,283,070	3,257,014
Mar. 1.....	347,490	64,350	15,949,920	3,018,039
Mar. 8.....	454,474	84,162	19,025,796	3,595,295
Mar. 15.....	349,120	69,824	20,085,440	4,017,088
Mar. 22.....	960,065	177,790	22,464,155	4,160,029
Mar. 29.....	961,500	178,056	25,283,470	4,682,124
Apr. 5.....	657,850	121,824	28,301,000	5,240,926
Apr. 12.....	600,800	111,274	28,195,160	5,221,326
Apr. 19.....	428,740	107,185	16,279,500	4,069,890
Apr. 26.....	448,600	83,740	26,474,970	4,902,772
DAILY	Railroads.	Ind. & Misc.	Total.	YEAR TO DATE.
April 24.....	72,786	5,159,861	5,223,640	316,757,350
April 25.....	70,760	4,653,180	4,725,940	321,493,290
April 26.....	33,020	2,282,673	2,315,690	323,808,980
April 28.....	122,490	4,729,700	4,852,190	328,061,170
April 29.....	143,730	5,266,250	5,410,010	334,071,180
April 30.....	84,040	4,468,320	4,353,360	338,245

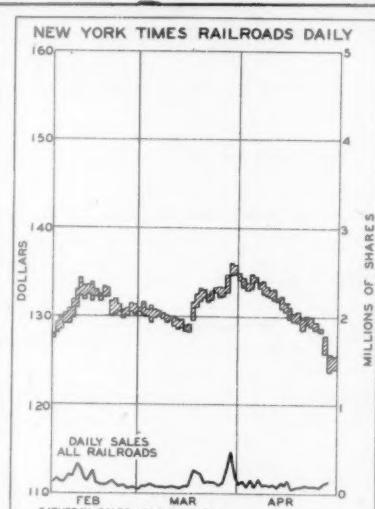
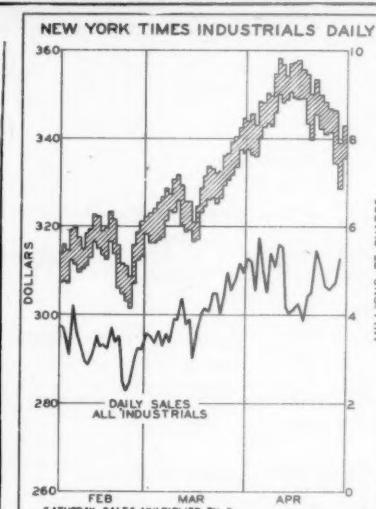
### ANNUAL RANGE

25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Combined	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
1930.....136.0	29.123.8	245.60	Apr. 10. 20. 202.95
1929.....158.71	3.107.92	19. 90. Sep. 13. 311.90	Jan. 11. 164.43
1928.....138.80	27.112.84	20. 231.45	Dec. 31. 173.13
1927.....124.22	Oct. 4	24. 174.47	Feb. 20. 231.45
1926.....102.60	Dec. 20	18. 137.65	Mar. 30. 109.63
1925.....95.29	Dec. 29	13. 185.36	Nov. 2. 128.83
1924.....81.41	Dec. 18	3. 135.11	Mar. 30. 121.26
1923.....67.05	Mar. 5	6. 99.05	Oct. 27. 125.2
1922.....75.52	Sep. 11	11. 98.06	Jan. 10. 93.06
1921.....56.54	Nov. 29	4. 66.24	Aug. 25. 73.13
1920.....63.55	Nov. 4	8. 76.55	May 5. 53.35
1919.....68.78	May 27	13. 80.37	Feb. 10. 99.50
1918.....70.75	Nov. 12	16. 71.31	Jan. 15. 69.73
1917.....82.22	Jan. 2	52.04	Dec. 20. 90.46
1916.....80.51	Jan. 4	48.81	Jan. 4. 57.47
1915.....82.85	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24. 58.99
1914.....84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30. 57.41
1913.....91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10. 73.30
1912.....97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16. 85.83
1911.....99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23. 84.41

MAY



	DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST								
	25 Railroads			25 Industrials	50 Combined				
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
April 24	129.89	128.94	129.36	349.99	342.11	344.47	239.96	235.54	236.91
April 25	129.25	128.56	128.87	348.41	341.25	344.16	238.83	234.92	236.51
April 26	128.83	128.38	128.53	346.86	341.56	344.20	237.84	234.97	236.38
April 28	127.91	125.80	125.87	346.48	334.25	336.11	237.19	230.02	230.98
April 29	125.73	123.82	124.36	338.87	328.97	336.45	232.30	226.39	230.46
April 30	125.47	124.01	124.79	343.10	335.38	339.58	234.28	229.70	232.18



MONTHLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST									
	25 Rail.			25 Industrials			50 Stocks		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1929.									
January	135.20	129.54	134.43	262.56	236.98	360.69	248.88	228.38	247.54
February	137.71	127.11	132.30	366.45	335.04	363.50	251.54	231.60	247.98
March	136.24	123.78	127.98	268.93	329.77	357.63	252.05	226.77	242.86
April	130.00	125.34	129.48	269.81	343.95	368.60	249.88	234.93	249.04
May	133.11	124.51	130.94	278.53	332.85	229.24	254.01	230.42	235.00
June	138.68	129.48	138.40	392.31	336.56	390.65	265.48	235.21	264.52
July	153.82	138.30	147.52	418.51	389.19	416.09	285.07	263.74	281.86
August	157.66	143.07	156.96	451.95	400.93	449.44	304.80	272.00	303.00
September	158.70	144.38	145.23	469.49	431.53	435.19	311.90	288.19	290.21
October	151.30	119.44	132.88	452.48	247.56	327.12	301.87	183.50	230.00
November	132.41	107.92	124.26	323.30	220.95	278.56	227.85	164.43	201.40
December	130.97	122.57	124.64	312.11	263.07	288.17	221.14	192.99	206.46
1930.									
January	128.42	123.94	127.82	312.20	281.47	310.10	220.20	202.95	218.96
February	134.14	127.38	130.82	323.46	301.91	318.58	228.36	214.00	224.70

For list of stocks included in The New York Times Stock Market Averages, see THE ANNALIST of March 14, 1930, page 603.

## Business Statistics

## **TRANSPORTATION**

Revenue car loadings:	Period or Date.	1930.	Average (1925-29)	From Aver.
All commodities.....	Week ended April 19	892,881	959,398	- 6.2
Grain and grain products.....	Week ended April 19	37,403	36,401	+ 2.8
Coal and coke.....	Week ended April 19	134,594	162,181	- 17.0
Forest products.....	Week ended April 19	56,757	70,953	- 20.0
Manufactured products.....	Week ended April 19	627,387	640,092	- 2.0
All commodities.....	Year to April 19	13,982,130	14,925,726	- 6.4
Grain and grain products.....	Year to April 19	650,378	680,319	- 4.4
Coal and coke.....	Year to April 19	2,782,576	3,054,809	- 9.3
Forest products.....	Year to April 19	864,196	1,105,430	- 22.8
Manufactured products.....	Year to April 19	9,139,437	9,395,245	- 2.7
Freight car surplus.....	2d quarter April	446,131	311,220	+ 43.3
Per cent of freight cars serviceable.....	April 1	94.1	93.3	+ 0.9
Per cent of locomotives serviceable.....	April 1	85.2	84.5	+ 0.8
Gross revenue.....	Year to Mar. 1	\$879,133,774	\$943,176,849	- 6.8
Expenses.....	Year to Mar. 1	705,741,224	749,199,724	- 5.8
Taxes.....	Year to Mar. 1	58,223,422	58,062,367	+ 0.3
Rate of return on property investment:			"Fair Return"	
Eastern District.....	Year to Mar. 1	5.06	5.75	- 12.0
Southern District.....	Year to Mar. 1	3.01	5.75	- 47.7
Western District.....	Year to Mar. 1	2.92	5.75	- 49.2
United States as a whole.....	Year to Mar. 1	3.88	5.75	- 32.5

"Fair Return"

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)					
	Apr. 19.'30.	Apr. 12, '30.	Apr. 5, '30.	Mar. 29.'30.	Apr. 20.'30.
Car loadings (total).....	892,881	911,310	907,928	885,159	1,006,880
Grain and grain products.....	37,403	39,950	40,333	38,066	36,762
Livestock.....	23,290	23,241	22,459	23,573	27,995
Coke.....	125,130	132,611	134,036	147,600	150,227
Coke.....	9,464	10,193	10,495	10,431	11,865
Forest products.....	55,757	57,360	56,631	56,249	55,227
Ore.....	13,200	11,249	10,505	9,254	30,194
Merchandise.....	249,470	252,474	254,927	245,121	263,892
Miscellaneous.....	223,617	232,692	227,317	255,460	218,396

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES MONTHLY**

(Average daily cable transfer rates)

London, Pound.	Paris, Franc.	Italy, Lira.	Spain, Peseta.	Germany, Mark.	Holland, Florin.	Canada, Dollar.	Argentina, Peso-Gold.	Japan, Yen.
\$4.8661	\$0.0391%	\$0.0526	\$0.1930	\$0.2383	\$0.4020	\$1.0000	\$0.9648	\$0.4983
1929—								

Jan.	4.8498	.039062	.052337	.162954	.237694	.401096	.997509	.997642	.455102
Feb.	4.8532	.039066	.052363	.155718	.237334	.400531	.996598	.997310	.452718
Mar.	4.8531	.039065	.052365	.145119	.236477	.400577	.994196	.995662	.445662
April	4.8536	.039079	.052376	.147827	.237092	.401474	.992340	.995561	.446604
May	4.8512	.039078	.052373	.142528	.237654	.402021	.993110	.995184	.446869
June	4.8454	.039145	.052325	.145152	.238457	.401555	.991683	.992610	.440452
July	4.8515	.039165	.052313	.145277	.238299	.401370	.994777	.995759	.456681
Aug.	4.8489	.039142	.052301	.146754	.238193	.400626	.994461	.993501	.467674
Sept.	4.8491	.039146	.052313	.147631	.238132	.400842	.992704	.995308	.473567
Oct.	4.8704	.039318	.052685	.145233	.238800	.402586	.987912	.950011	.786272
Nov.	4.8751	.039384	.052370	.139925	.239238	.403589	.984227	.939110	.487825
Dec.	4.8820	.039398	.052366	.137864	.239464	.403625	.990924	.930029	.493630

<b>1930—</b>	<b>Jan.</b>	<b>Feb.</b>	<b>Mar.</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>5.8715</b>	<b>.039297</b>	<b>.052347</b>	<b>.131112</b>	<b>.238862</b>	<b>.402278</b>	<b>.989021</b>	<b>.913378</b>	<b>.491654</b>
					<b>4.8625</b>	<b>.039161</b>	<b>.052359</b>	<b>.126936</b>	<b>.238750</b>	<b>.401050</b>	<b>.992616</b>	<b>.866145</b>	<b>.491995</b>
					<b>4.8635</b>	<b>.039135</b>	<b>.052331</b>	<b>.122234</b>	<b>.238627</b>	<b>.401114</b>	<b>.997754</b>	<b>.850591</b>	<b>.494081</b>
					<b>4.8635</b>	<b>.039193</b>	<b>.052424</b>	<b>.124833</b>	<b>.238713</b>	<b>.402074</b>	<b>.999535</b>	<b>.887606</b>	<b>.493958</b>

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY**  
(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit	Week Ended					
		Apr. 26, 1930. High.	Apr. 19, 1930. Low.	Apr. 27, 1929. High.	Apr. 19, 1930. Low.	Apr. 27, 1929. High.	Apr. 19, 1930. Low.
\$4,865	ENGLAND (pound)—						
Demand	\$4.85 <sup>1/2</sup>	\$4.85 <sup>1/2</sup>	\$4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>	\$4.85 <sup>1/2</sup>	\$4.85	\$4.84 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Cables	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>	4.85 <sup>1/2</sup>	4.85 <sup>1/2</sup>	
.0391% FRANCE (franc)—							
Demand	.0392%	.0392	.0392 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0391 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0390%	.0390 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Cables	.0392%	.0392%	.0392 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0391 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0391	.0390 <sup>1/2</sup>	
.0526 ITALY (lira)—							
Demand	.0524%	.0523%	.0524%	.0524	.0524%	.0523%	
Cables	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0523%	
.2383 GERMANY (rechamark)—							
Demand	.2388	.2385	.2386	.2385	.2372	.2360	
Cables	.2389	.2386	.2387 <sup>1/2</sup>	.2386	.2373	.2361	
.4029 HOLLAND (florin)	4027	4024	4025 <sup>1/2</sup>	4018%	4021	4017	
1,030 SPAIN (peseta)	1,250	1,247	1,252	1,246	1,460	1,440	
1,000 CANADA (dollar)	9998	9984	0000	9996	9923	9918	
1,3904 BELGIUM (belga)	1,396%	1,395%	1,396%	1,396	1,389		
1,930 SWITZERLAND (franc)	1939	1938 <sup>1/2</sup>	1938 <sup>1/2</sup>	1938	1926 <sup>1/2</sup>	1924 <sup>1/2</sup>	
.0130 GREECE (drachma)	.0130 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0130 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0130 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0130	.0130	.0130	
.2680 SWEDEN (krona)	2689	2687	2688	2687 <sup>1/2</sup>	2672 <sup>1/2</sup>	2671	
.2680 DENMARK (krona)	2678	2676 <sup>1/2</sup>	2678	2676 <sup>1/2</sup>	2668	2665	
.2680 NORWAY (krona)	2678	2676 <sup>1/2</sup>	2678	2675 <sup>1/2</sup>	2668	2666	
.1407 AUSTRIA (schilling)	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,420	1,410	1,410	
.1122 POLAND (zloty)	1,125	1,125	1,125	1,120	1,125	1,125	
.02694 CZ'SLOVAKIA (crown)	.029650	.029650	.029637	.029635	.029612		
.1930 YUGOSLAVIA (dinara)	.0177	.0177	.0177	.0176	.0175 <sup>1/2</sup>		
.1,0805 PORTUGAL (escudo)	.0455	.0455	.0455	.0454	.0454	.0454	
.00588 ROMANIA (leu)	.0060	.0060	.0060	.0059 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0059 <sup>1/2</sup>		
.1749 HUNGARY (pengo)	.1750	.1750	.1750	.1745	.1745		
.0252 FINLAND (markka)	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	.0252 <sup>1/2</sup>	
.3650 INDIA (rupee)	3,625	3,618	3,625	3,625	3,621	3,625	
.4777 HONGKONG (dollar)	3,756	3,737	3,762	3,750	4,887	4,875	
.6685 PEKING (tael)	4,881	4,818	4,906	4,856	6,181	6,156	
.6685 SHANGHAI (tael)	4,737	4,712	4,737	4,706	6,150	6,087	
.5000 MANILA (peso)	4,994	4,994	4,994	5,013	4,987		
.5678 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar)	.5630	.5630	.5630	.5630	.5649	.5649	
.4983 JAPAN (yen)	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,500	4,475	
.9733 COLOMBIA (peso)	9,960	9,675	9,675	9,604	9,804		
.4244 ARGENTINA (paper dol.)	3,903	3,910	3,903	4,208	4,208		
.1,196 BRAZIL (milreis)	1,183	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,196		
.1,217 CHILE (peso)	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216	1,216		
.4,8665 PERU (libra)	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,01	4,01	
1,0342 URUGUAY (peso)	9,900	9,900	9,450	9,450	9,900	9,600	
.4985 MEXICO (peso)	4,763	4,758	4,763	4,758	4,830	4,827	

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY**

Cable Transfer Rates

	Apr. 24.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 26.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	Apr. 30.
England: High	\$4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>					
Low	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>					
Last	4.86 <sup>1/2</sup>					
France: High	.0392 <sup>1/2</sup>					
Low	.0392 <sup>1/2</sup>					
Last	.0392 <sup>1/2</sup>					
Italy: High	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%
Low	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%
Last	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%	.0524%
Germany: High	.2388 <sup>1/2</sup>	.2389	.2388	.2388	.2388	.2388
Low	.2388	.2387 <sup>1/2</sup>				
Last	.2388	.2387 <sup>1/2</sup>				
Spain:	1,247	1,248 <sup>1/2</sup>	1,247	1,241	1,239	1,242
Holland:	.4025 <sup>1/2</sup>	.4026	.4025 <sup>1/2</sup>	.4025 <sup>1/2</sup>	.4026	.4026 <sup>1/2</sup>
Canada:	9,984	9,990	9,993	9,990	9,987	
Argentina:	3,887	3,887	3,887	3,887	3,875	3,850
Japan:	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,937	4,943

\*Closing rates.

**THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY**

	1930.					
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
	1929.					
Pig iron production	96.0	96.0	89.9	91.7	103.7	112.9
Steel ingot production	91.4	99.1	86.5	78.4	89.1	104.5
Freight car loadings	88.8	92.3	91.8	92.3	92.1	98.0
Electric power production	*94.7	95.7	96.1	97.1	98.9	103.0
Bituminous coal productn	79.3	84.3	90.9	97.3	91.7	93.5
Automobile production	98.4	98.2	99.6	99.4	72.7	105.3
Cotton consumption	84.2	86.5	92.9	95.8	93.8	107.3
Wool consumption	78.1	81.0	86.3	85.7	97.0	117.8
Boot and shoe production	95.0	95.9	99.8	92.9	102.2	110.6
Zinc production	78.9	81.8	85.5	85.1	87.8	94.2
Combined index	*89.5	92.4	93.2	89.6	94.2	103.6

**AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)**

	1930.					
	Apr. 26.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 5.	Mar. 29.	Mar. 22.
Oklahoma	662,050	658,100	665,250	635,600	615,000	616,200
Kansas	125,900	117,050	125,150	117,550	114,000	117,150
Panhandle, Texas	95,300	93,600	93,450	91,000	89,900	93,550
Northern, Texas	79,800	79,350	79,750	80,050	80,450	80,800
West. Cent. Tex.	61,550	54,150	53,350	51,150	51,300	51,100
Western, Texas	318,800	313,950	312,400	317,200	322,000	334,000
East. Cent. Tex.	36,400	34,250	33,650	30,900	25,200	25,450
Southwest, Texas	60,550	58,800	59,700	60,050	61,600	63,000
North. Louisiana	42,000	41,750	42,200	43,300	43,800	42,850
Arkansas	57,900	57,800	57,750	58,000	58,700	58,250
Coastal, Texas	183,050	185,700	186,850	193,650	192,950	180,200
Cast. Louisiana	80,800	21,650	20,150	20,500	19,100	16,650
Eastern	120,000	128,000	125,000	122,000	120,000	120,500
Michigan	11,900	11,700	12,350	11,750	11,650	12,550
Wyoming	50,550	50,700	49,050	53,100	50,850	50,600
Montana	8,700	10,450	9,250	9,000	8,250	7,900
Colorado	4,400	4,550	4,550	4,600	4,750	4,250
New Mexico	10,600	11,450	12,100	10,550	11,000	11,400
California	630,800	627,900	617,700	631,100	649,400	651,600
Total	2,590,100	2,500,900	2,561,150	2,530,450	2,514,200	2,535,900

**SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES AND  
THE AXE-HOUGHTON ADJUSTED  
INDEX OF BOND YIELDS**

(Interest rates adjusted for seasonal variation; bond yields adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend.)

Coml. Time Bond

1929. Paper Money. Yields.

January 5.42 7.68 96.4

February 5.62 7.52 97.4

March 5.71 7.89 98.5

April 5.89 8.86 99.2

May 6.04 9.37 98.3

June 6.19 8.70 99.8

July 6.13 8.11 100.0

August 6.23 8.87 99.6

September 6.12 8.61 102.2

October 6.09 7.31 100.0

November 5.39 5.30 98.5

December 5.09 4.67 96.2

1930.

January 4.99 4.77 96.7

February 4.73 4.67 96.5

March 4.24 4.01 94.8

April 3.79 4.10 95.4

**AVERAGE NET YIELD ON 10 HIGH-GRADE BONDS**

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924.

Jan. 4.85 5.13 5.21 4.73 4.63 4.79

Feb. 4.87 5.27 5.24 4.74 4.68 4.78

March 4.88 5.27 5.27 4.71 4.78 4.81

April 4.95 5.49 5.31 4.65 4.80 4.76

May 4.93 5.67 5.35 4.63 4.77 4.75

June 4.93 5.63 5.47 4.62 4.72 4.68

July 4.98 5.55 5.34 4.52 4.76 4.60

Aug. 5.06 5.38 5.25 4.47 4.74 4.61

Sep. 5.10 5.28 5.20 4.46 4.76 4.63

Oct. 4.99 5.14 5.18 4.56 4.80 4.61

Nov. 5.11 5.20 4.99 4.64 4.77 4.60

Dec. 5.12 5.34 4.80 4.64 4.81 4.64

1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930.

Jan. 4.62 4.56 4.38 4.13 4.43 4.45

Feb. 4.64 4.53 4.37 4.14 4.48 4.44

March 4.60 4.51 4.34 4.14 4.53 4.36

April 4.63 4.45 4.24 4.17 4.56 4.39

May 4.56 4.44 4.22 4.21 4.52 4.52

June 4.56 4.44 4.25 4.32 4.59 4.59

July 4.55 4.47 4.27 4.33 4.60 4.60

Aug. 4.66 4.47 4.26 4.44 4.58 4.58

Sep. 4.61 4.46 4.21 4.38 4.60 4.60

Oct. 4.61 4.45 4.15 4.37 4.60 4.60

Nov. 4.61 4.41 4.13 4.33 4.53 4.53

Dec. 4.59 4.40 4.10 4.41 4.43 4.43

**AVERAGE NET YIELD ON 10 HIGH-GRADE BONDS**

1929. 1930.

January 4.429 4.435

February 4.454 4.439

March 4.523 4.371

April 4.526 4.381

May 4.530 ...

June 4.588 ...

July 4.611 ...

August 4.631 ...

September 4.666 ...

October 4.601 ...

November 4.538 ...

December 4.448 ...

Average 4.545 ...

**N. Y. TIMES BOND MARKET AVERAGES (40 Bonds)**

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

1928. 1929. 1929.

Jan. 92.85 92.95 92.95 89.35 89.05 90.09

Feb. 92.18 92.18 89.99 89.32 89.32

Mar. 93.27 91.73 93.21 89.36 88.00 88.25

Apr. 93.50 93.11 93.32 88.44 87.63 88.35

May 93.60 92.03 92.06 88.40 86.50 86.50

June 91.98 90.52 91.01 87.19 86.51 86.53

July 91.20 89.72 89.75 86.67 86.30 86.52

Aug. 90.20 89.24 90.20 86.63 85.80 85.83

Sept. 90.95 90.21 90.75 89.58 85.50 85.61

Oct. 90.87 90.49 90.77 87.62 84.16 84.48

Nov. 90.15 90.77 90.77 87.62 84.16 84.47

Dec. 90.47 89.69 89.91 87.46 86.19 86.51

Year 93.60 89.24 89.91 90.35 83.83 86.51

1930.

Jan. 87.20 86.32 86.96

Feb. 87.47 86.88 87.12

Mar. 89.97 87.08 89.20

Apr. 89.10 87.84 87.93

**SHARES SOLD, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE**

Rails. Industrials. Total.

1929. 6,324,940 104,479,000 110,803,940

January 4,371,200 73,597,550 77,968,750

February 4,488,830 101,172,740 105,661,570

March 4,380,390 79,120,080 82,600,470

April 4,071,290 87,212,260 91,283,550

May 4,311,940 65,235,570 69,547,510

June 7,937,290 55,441,400 63,378,690

July 6,232,790 89,472,100 95,704,890

August 4,396,380 95,659,740 100,056,120

September 6,947,530 134,720,880 141,668,410

October 4,357,580 68,097,840 72,455,420

November 3,921,400 79,940,260 83,861,660

Total 60,841,560 1,064,149,420 1,124,990,980

1930. 2,196,720 60,111,570 62,308,290

February 2,768,320 65,954,890 68,723,210

March 2,935,109 93,616,931 96,552,040

April 2,297,940 108,743,060 111,041,000

**DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS (4)**

(1923-1925=100)

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation.

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation.

Sales. Stocks. Sales. Stocks.

1929. January 92 89 105 100

February 86 95 110 100

March 110 102 113 99

April 104 103 105 99

May 110 101 107 99

June 106 95 112 98

July 80 92 106 99

August 90 96 112 100

September 109 103 123 99

October 128 112 109 101

November 123 115 108 102

December 185 94 115 100

1930. January 89 88 102 99

February 83 93 106 98

March 95 100 104 97

**MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY**

1929. Call Money. Loans. Com'l Paper. Acces-

tances. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.

Jan. 12 6 7% 7% 5% 5% 5% 4%

Feb. 10 6 7% 7% 5% 5% 5% 5%

Mar. 20 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

April 15 6 9% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

May 15 6 9% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

June 10 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

July 15 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

Aug. 12 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

Sept. 10 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

Oct. 9 6 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

Nov. 6 4 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

Dec. 6 4 8% 8% 6% 6% 5% 5%

1930. Week ended:

Jan. 1 4% 4% 4% 4% 3% 3% 3%

Feb. 4% 4% 4% 4% 3% 3% 3%

Mar. 2% 2% 4% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Apr. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

May 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

June 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

July 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Aug. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Sept. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Oct. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Nov. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

Dec. 2% 2% 3% 3% 4% 3% 2%

1930. 146- months, best names. 190 days, asked rate.

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1930. 146- months, best names. 190 days, asked rate.</p

# Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Movement

## Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centres

	No. of Centres Included	Apr. 23, 1930.	Apr. 16, 1930.	Apr. 24, 1929.
Federal Reserve District.				
1-Boston	16	\$586,241	\$700,155	\$630,384
2-New York	14	8,275,120	9,614,576	10,510,109
3-Philadelphia	18	514,700	606,588	658,306
4-Cleveland	26	683,478	916,174	796,772
5-Richmond	24	286,698	319,414	297,027
6-Atlanta	26	257,403	274,620	296,979
7-Chicago	38	1,580,234	1,578,448	1,593,916
8-St. Louis	16	292,748	314,108	311,114
9-Minneapolis	17	177,287	197,873	179,387
10-Kansas City	29	310,886	360,987	344,489
11-Dallas	17	176,326	190,960	202,779
12-San Francisco	28	797,382	906,124	820,988
Total	269	\$13,938,503	\$15,982,024	\$16,642,220
New York City	1	7,882,526	9,169,504	10,092,919
Total outside N. Y. C.	268	\$6,055,977	\$6,812,520	\$6,549,301

(Thousands)

## Statement of New York City Member Banks

(Millions)

Loans:	Apr. 30, 1930.	Apr. 23, 1930.	May 1, 1929.
On securities	\$3,511	\$3,409	\$2,777
All other	2,458	2,503	2,699
Total loans	\$5,969	\$5,912	\$5,476
Investments:			
United States Governm't securities	\$1,112	\$1,120	\$1,074
Other securities	866	853	782
Total investments	\$1,977	\$1,973	\$1,856
Loans and investments—Total	\$7,947	\$7,885	\$7,332
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	\$782	\$745	\$745
Cash in vault	47	47	52
Net demand deposits	5,625	5,485	5,334
Time deposits	1,344	1,334	1,149
Government deposits	33	38	60
Due from banks	147	125	108
Due to banks	1,030	891	916
Borrowings from Fed. Reserve Bank	12	10	157

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Due to banks	1,030	891	916
Borrowings from Fed. Reserve Bank	12	10	157

## Statement of Member Banks

### PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

(Millions)	All Reporting	Chicago
Loans:	Apr. 23, 1930.	1929.
On securities	\$8,326	\$8,238
All other	8,629	9,068
Total	\$16,955	\$16,845
Investments:		
U. S. Gov. secur.	\$2,873	\$2,849
Other securities	2,917	2,888
Total	\$5,791	\$5,747
Total ins. & inv.	\$22,746	\$22,592
Res. with Fed.		
Reserve banks	\$1,727	\$1,746
Cash in vault	221	207
Net demand dep.	13,455	13,383
Time deposits	7,034	7,068
Gov. deposits	108	141
Due from banks	1,155	1,194
Due to banks	2,797	2,961
Borrowings from Fed. Res. banks	58	68
	65	68
	7	20

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(Thousands)

RESOURCES.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks.		N. Y. Federal Res. Bank.		
	Apr. 30, 1930.	Apr. 23, 1930.	May 1, 1929.	Apr. 30, 1930.	Apr. 23, 1929.
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	\$1,642,214	\$1,654,164	\$1,317,449	\$258,594	\$281,203
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasury	41,097	41,142	61,172	15,257	11,556
Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes	\$1,683,311	\$1,695,306	\$1,378,621	\$273,851	\$292,759
Gold settlement fund with F. R. Board	634,847	615,295	671,114	217,079	186,451
Gold and gold certificates held by banks	754,502	*735,799	762,295	449,616	474,950
Total gold reserves	\$3,072,660	\$3,046,400	\$2,812,030	\$940,546	\$887,944
Reserves other than gold	178,937	*178,376	173,732	55,663	52,194
Total reserves	\$3,251,597	\$3,224,776	\$2,985,762	\$986,209	\$943,007
Non-reserve cash	62,607	66,357	74,287	11,319	13,172
Bills discounted:					
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	105,979	93,129	547,996	29,153	22,337
Other bills discounted	127,473	118,362	437,333	12,117	11,789
Total bills discounted	\$233,452	\$211,491	\$985,329	\$41,270	\$34,126
Bills bought in open market	209,564	256,860	170,421	49,794	74,084
U. S. Govt. securities:					
Bonds	66,136	66,184	50,384	27,199	27,199
Treasury notes	175,491	176,525	84,478	53,397	54,422
Certificates and bills	287,882	284,670	15,868	114,572	111,242
Total U. S. Government securities	\$529,509	\$527,388	\$150,730	\$195,168	\$192,863
Other securities	9,700	9,215	7,366	7,700	7,200
Foreign loans on gold					
Total bills and securities	\$882,225	\$1,004,963	\$1,329,245	\$293,932	\$308,273
Uncollected items	711	711	725	226	220
Bank premises	606,619	649,170	707,771	166,698	179,014
All other resources	58,580	58,580	58,739	15,664	16,087
Total resources	\$4,973,881	\$5,016,056	\$5,164,887	\$1,487,598	\$1,462,735

LIABILITIES.	Member bank—reserve account			
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$1,507,268			
Deposits:				
Member bank—reserve account	2,384,721			
Government	22,674			
Foreign bank	5,365			
Other deposits	21,173			
Total deposits	\$2,433,933			
Deferred availability items	562,769			
Capital paid in	174,209			
Surplus	276,936			
All other liabilities	18,766			
Total liabilities	\$4,973,881			
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	82.5%			
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	81.8%			
	73.3%			
	84.3%			
	82.0%			
	79.2%			
Revised figures.				

## Weekly Gold Movement

Week Ended April 30, 1930.

Imports:	Exports:
From Brazil	\$36,733,000
From Uruguay	1,000,000
Chiefly from other Latin American countries	319,000
From Japan	3,600,000
Total	\$41,652,000
Earmarked gold, net decrease	500,000
Total	\$42,152,000

Week Ended April 23, 1930.

Imports:	Exports:
From Peru	\$2,392,000
Chiefly from Latin America	47,000
From Japan	1,000,000
From China	600,000
Total	\$4,039,000

Federal Reserve System:		Present Rate.	
Established Date.		Previous Rate.	
Own	Out-of-Ac.	Own	Out-of-Ac.
Count.	Bank	Count.	Bank
Ac.	Town	Oth.	De-
Mar.	1930	1930	1930
Mar.	1930	1930	1930
Mar.	1930	1930	1930
Mar.	1930</		



**M**ERGERS — Consolidation of the Chase National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company and the Interstate Trust Company into an institution that will be the largest bank in the world has been approved by stockholders of the three banks at special meetings. The combined bank will operate under the name and charter of the Chase National Bank. It will have capital, surplus and undivided profits and reserves of approximately \$368,000,000. Including funds of the enlarged Chase Securities Corporation, the bank will have total capital funds of nearly \$500,000,000.

Total resources of the combined bank, on the basis of statements of the three component institutions as of March 27 last, will amount to more than \$2,500,000,000 and total deposits to more than \$1,850,000,000. When the merger plan was announced total resources of more than \$2,800,000,000 and total deposits of more than \$2,000,000,000 were indicated for the combined bank on the basis of statements as of Dec. 31 last.

Approval of the merger plan, proposed by directors of the three banks, was carried by large majorities at all three stockholders' meetings. Only seventy-

## American Security News & Earnings Records

seven of Equitable are understood to have been voted against the proposal, while 3,269 shares of Chase stock were voted in opposition. About 4,250,000 shares of Chase stock were voted in favor of the deal.

In accordance with the plans for carrying out the consolidation agreement, approved by stockholders, the capital stock of the Chase will be increased from \$105,000,000 to \$148,000,000, consisting of 7,400,000 shares of \$20 par value. Of this amount 5,250,000 shares will remain outstanding in the hands of Chase stockholders, as at present, 2,000,000 shares will be allotted to shareholders of the Equitable and 115,019.20 shares will be allotted to shareholders of the Interstate. The balance, 34,980.80 will be sold under the direction of the Board of Directors.

In addition to its capital of \$148,000,000, the Chase National Bank will have a surplus of \$148,000,000 and undivided profits and reserves of \$72,000,000. The Chase Securities Corporation, in acquiring the shares of the Equitable Corporation and the Interstate Corporation, will increase its capital funds to approximately \$125,000,000, giving the entire Chase institution capital assets of approximately \$493,000,000.

Upon completion of the details of the merger, Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Equitable Trust Company, will become president of the enlarged Chase National Bank, while Mr. Wiggin will become chairman of a new committee to be known as the governing board. In this position Mr. Wiggin will be the senior executive of the bank.

Charles S. McCain, who is now president of the Chase, will succeed Mr. Wiggin as chairman of the board; John McHugh will continue as chairman of the Executive Committee and Robert L. Clarkson will continue as vice chairman of the Board of Directors.

Established in 1877, the Chase National Bank began business with a capital of \$300,000 and at the end of its first year of operations showed total resources of only a little more than \$1,000,000.

Several outstanding mergers have contributed to the growth of Chase. In 1921, the bank acquired the Metropolitan Bank; in 1926, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; in 1927, the Mutual Bank, and in 1929, the Garfield National Bank and the National Park Bank. The Chase also arranged an affiliation with the American Express Company in 1929.

### Continental Shares, Inc.

Continental Shares, Inc., will acquire the International Share Corporation, it was revealed when the New York Stock Exchange committee on stock list granted the listing of 277,050 additional common shares of Continental Shares.

Both companies are sponsored by Otis & Co., and W. R. Burwell is president of each. The consolidation will give Continental Shares additional assets of about \$17,033,919, according to the balance sheet of the International Share Corporation as of March 31, bringing its total assets, as of that date, to \$147,698,491.

Continental Shares has offered to acquire the outstanding common stock of the International Share Corporation and to exchange one and one-half shares of its common stock for a share of International common. It is planned also to offer holders of International founders' shares an exchange for Continental founders' shares on the basis of eight Continental founders' shares for every 100 International founders' shares.

This latter offer, however, is contingent upon the decision of the Continental Shares directors as to the wisdom of acquiring the founders' shares in the International Share Corporation. Eight hundred additional founders' shares are to be contributed by stockholders in the event such an exchange is decided upon. International's offer is conditioned upon acquisition of at least a majority of the outstanding common stock by April 30. The terms of exchange are based upon the liquidating values of the common stock of the two companies, ob-

tained by taking the security holdings of both at market value.

Acquisition of International Share increases Continental Share's holdings in several companies, as the two portfolios are supplementary. Holdings in United States Rubber are increased from 35,000 shares, as of March 31, to 70,300 shares, in B. F. Goodrich from 40,100 to 60,100, and in Goodyear Tire and Rubber from 75,800 to 96,800.

The new shares will give Continental Shares a total listing of 2,753,318 shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

### Reynolds Investing Company

The Reynolds Investing Company, Inc., and Reynolds Brothers, Inc., will be merged, according to action taken by both boards of directors. The new company, which will have assets of about \$23,000,000, will be known as the Reynolds Investing Company.

Special meetings of the stockholders have been called for May 14 to consider the merger. Stockholders of Reynolds Investing will be asked to approve an additional issue of 1,217,949 shares to effect the deal. The terms call for the exchange of ten shares of Reynolds Investing for thirteen shares of Reynolds Brothers.

The new company will have \$5,000,000 of twenty-year 5 per cent gold debenture bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1948. The capital stock will consist of 60,000 authorized shares of \$6 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, of which 30,000 shares will be outstanding, and an authorized issue of 1,837,949 shares of no par common, of which 1,833,625 will be outstanding.

### United Aircraft and Transport

United Aircraft and Transport, Inc., has won the fight with the directors of the National Air Transport Corporation for control of the latter, which carries the mail on the eastern part of the transcontinental route between New York and Chicago and between Chicago and Dallas, Texas. National Air Transport is headed by C. M. Keys.

The outcome gives United Aircraft the trunk line of the air mail between San Francisco and New York. It means that the long-heralded thirty-hour or less all-air passenger service between the Pacific and Atlantic is to be realized as a single unit.

United Aircraft already has complete ownership of the Boeing Lines, which carry mail and passengers between Chicago and San Francisco. On May 1 Boeing plans to start a twenty-hour night and day passenger service to Chicago. Recently Colonel Paul Henderson, executive vice president of N. A. T., announced plans for passenger service between New York and Chicago on a six hour and forty minute schedule.

On April 4 C. M. Keys, chairman of the executive committee of N. A. T., and Howard E. Coffin, heading the board of directors, announced that the board had "declined unanimously to recommend" that the offer be accepted by the stockholders. Mr. Rentschler then announced that his company would go directly to the stockholders with the proposal, and thus matters stood until the meeting of the stockholders of N. A. T. at Wilmington on April 10.

The agreement was somewhat of a compromise since United agrees to give one share of its stock for three shares of N. A. T. The latter's directors in turn will recommend that the offer be accepted.

After the stockholders meeting in Wilmington, United Aircraft entered a petition in the Chancery Court of Delaware protesting against the meeting.

Representatives of the two companies met, however, in the offices of N. A. T. at 39 Broadway, where Mr. Keys has his offices, and reached an agreement whereby all litigation was dropped.

Following the meeting a joint statement was issued by Mr. Rentschler and Charles L. Lawrence, vice president of N. A. T. and vice president of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Mr. Keys was not at the meeting, it was learned. Mr. Rentschler, it was stated, is to re-

place Mr. Coffin as chairman of the board of N. A. T. and Earle Reynolds as president.

"The majority of the present board of National Air Transport, Inc., will resign and will be replaced by representatives of United," the statement said. "United Aircraft proposes to retain all of the operating personnel of National Air Transport. Employees of N. A. T. will be permitted to complete their stock subscriptions and are offered the right to exchange their stock for United Aircraft, on the same basis as that offered to other N. A. T. stockholders."

"Frederick B. Rentschler, president of United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, will shortly be designated chairman of the board and president of National Air Transport, Inc. All pending litigation in the Delaware courts will be terminated."

The statement said further that United Aircraft would readjust to the new exchange basis stock acquired under its previous offer.

United Aircraft now controls air lines extending from coast to coast and from Seattle to San Diego. Other units are Pratt & Whitney Aircraft of Hartford, the Chance Vought Corporation, builders of the Vought Corsair; the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation of Bridgeport, the Stearman Aircraft Company of Wichita, Kan., the Boeing Aircraft Corporation of Seattle, manufacturers of army and navy planes; the Northrup Company of Los Angeles, where engineering experiments are being carried on; the Hamil-

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### Great Northern Bond & Share COMPANY, INCORPORATED

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ton Standard Steel Propeller Company of Pittsburgh, and the United Aircraft Export Corporation.

#### Libbey-Owens Glass Company

Directors of the Libbey-Owens Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, have formally approved the recently announced merger of that company with the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company of Rossford, Ohio.

A meeting of the Libbey-Owens stockholders will be held in Toledo in May to authorize the change of the company's name to the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and to increase the directorate from twelve members to fifteen. New directors, it was stated, will be J. B. Ford of Detroit, George R. Ford of Toledo and G. P. MacNichol Jr. of Toledo.

#### Warner Brothers Pictures

Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., have acquired a substantial interest in the Nakken Patents Corporation, controller of inventions that are regarded by some persons as being the basic ones in the talking motion picture reproduction field, it has been announced. This is the second acquisition by this company in the last two weeks in the talking motion picture field. These activities have been accepted in some quarters as confirmation of reports that the company was preparing to end its relations with the Electrical Research Products Company, the talking motion picture subsidiary of the Western Electric Company.

In the Nakken purchase Warner acquired a royalty-free license to use all patents of the corporation in all fields. In addition, Nakken holds patents governing methods of electrical transmission of facsimile telegrams and pictures both by wire and by radio, as well as certain patents in the television field.

Most of these patents are concerned with the transformation of light im-

## American Security News & Earnings Records

pulses into an electric current. One patent covering a method of sound-on-film talking pictures, which is regarded as basic in this form of synchronizing sound with picture action, is in process of adjudication in the United States Patent Office, according to the announcement just made. The company announced, however, that Theodore H. Nakken, president, recently completed patents which supersede this method, and by which it is contended that sound can be photographed with finer shadings of values than by any present method.

Patents now free for use by Warner Brothers number about fifty, covering a wide range of methods employed in radio broadcasting, talking motion pictures, television and wire and radio transmission of reproductions.

#### CHANGES IN CAPITALIZATION

THE application of the International Hydro-Electric System to list 260,000 additional shares of Class A non-voting no-par common stock, approved by the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange for listing upon official notice of issuance, shows a plan for the exchange of preferred stock and warrants of the company for bonds of the United Electric Railways Company, a subsidiary.

A total of 150,000 shares of preferred stock, convertible \$3.50 series, and 85,000 Class A stock purchase warrants will be sufficient to provide for the exchange of all the bonds of United Electric Railways of different series outstanding with the public.

The International Hydro-Electric System has agreed also to issue to International Paper and Power Securities, Inc., 25,000 shares of preferred stock, convertible \$3.50 series, for a consideration of \$1,312,500, or \$52.50 a share, in cash. It is expected that the proceeds of the sale of the 25,000 shares will be used directly or indirectly for the acquisition of common stock of the New England Power Association or of options to purchase common stock of the association, also a subsidiary of the company.

The additional 260,000 Class A shares approved for listing are reserved against conversion of the 175,000 shares of preferred stock, convertible \$3.50 series, on a share-for-share basis, with a variable cash adjustment, and against exercise of the 85,000 Class A stock purchase warrants.

#### B. F. Goodrich Company

The first important rubber company financing since the \$60,000,000 Firestone Tire and Rubber Company preferred stock offering last Fall has been announced by the B. F. Goodrich Company, whose directors authorized the issuance of \$30,000,000 fifteen-year 6 per cent convertible debentures, subject to the approval of stockholders at a special meeting May 12. The issue, which will first be offered pro rata to stockholders at a price of 98, has been underwritten by a banking group headed by Otis & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Chase Securities Corporation.

A change in the company's bankers is indicated by the make-up of the underwriting group headed by Otis & Co., who have recently acquired a dominant position in the rubber industry. Otis & Co. and the National City Company headed the syndicate which offered the \$60,000,000 Firestone stock issue late last year and it was recently disclosed that the Otis interests had obtained control of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the largest rubber company in the world. The Goodrich Company and subsidiaries are said to constitute the second largest rubber manufacturing company in the United States.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the new debenture issue, it was revealed that four new directors, representing important banking and other interests, had been added to the Goodrich board. They are: Frank H. Hobson, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Com-

pany and a director of Continental Shares, who is closely affiliated with the Otis interests; Charles S. McCain, president of the Chase National Bank of New York; A. H. Marks, president of the Skinner Organ Company, and A. A. Sprague, chairman of Sprague, Warner & Co. of Chicago. Joseph R. Swan, president of the Guaranty Company of New York, A. A. Tilney, vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and W. A. Means, formerly treasurer of the B. F. Goodrich Company, have resigned as directors.

Directors of the company, at their meeting, proposed an increase in the number of authorized common shares (without par value) from the present amount, 1,500,000 of which 1,167,000 are outstanding, to 4,000,000 shares. A portion of the additional shares are required to be reserved to provide for conversion of the debentures. While the company has no plan for the issue of the remaining shares, the directors believe that it will be to the best interest of the company to have additional shares available for issuance by the board for such consideration as it may fix from time to time, so that advantage may be taken of such favorable opportunities as may arise.

Proceeds of the new debenture issue will be used to fund current borrowings, most of which were incurred in connection with the acquisition of the Hood and Miller rubber companies.

The debentures will be convertible at their principal amount into shares of common stock on the basis of \$65 per share during the first two years from the date of the debentures; \$70 per share during the three years next following; \$75 per share during the five years next following, and \$80 per share thereafter until maturity.

#### Delaware and Hudson

A new issue of \$10,000,000 Delaware and Hudson Company first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1943, has been offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the First National Bank. The issue is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bonds are priced at 93, to yield 4.73 per cent.

The bonds will be issued under the first and refunding mortgage dated May 1, 1906, and on completion of this financing the total amount outstanding will be \$49,000,000 of an authorized amount of \$50,000,000. The remaining block of \$1,000,000 is reserved to retire a like amount of prior lien bonds of a branch line, which mature in 1942.

#### First American Corporation

Public distribution is being made by a nation-wide group headed by the F. A. Willard Corporation of the no-par common stock of First American Corporation recently organized by F. A. Willard & Co., under the laws of Maryland. Authorized capitalization consists of 5,000,000 shares, priced at 11 1/4. The corporation was formed for the purpose of investing its funds under experienced management in a carefully selected and diversified list of securities, and contemplates taking a relatively permanent (as distinguished from a trading) position in those securities held.

The complete group offering the stock includes the F. A. Willard Corporation, New York; George H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc., San Francisco; Collin, Norton & Co., Toledo; Fletcher American Company, Indianapolis; Harris, Small & Co., Detroit; Matthews & Co., Ltd., Toronto; Moore, Hyams & Co., Inc., New Orleans; Parsly Brothers & Co., Philadelphia; the George C. Riley Co., Cincinnati; I. M. Simon & Co., St. Louis; Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City; Watson, Williams & Co., New Orleans, and Weld, Grew & Co., Boston.

#### General Theatres Equipment, Inc.

A new issue of \$30,000,000 General Theatres Equipment, Inc., ten-year 6 per cent convertible debentures has been placed on the market by a syndicate comprising the Chase Securities Corporation, Lynch & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co.,

Inc.; West & Co. and W. S. Hammons & Co., priced at 99 1/2. This financing is the first to be arranged in connection with the acquisition by General Theatres Equipment of a controlling interest in the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theatres Corporation.

The debentures will be convertible after Jan. 1, 1931, into common stock, or, at the option of the company, into voting trust certificates, on the basis of twenty-one shares of such stock as now constituted for each \$1,000 debenture. The company will provide an annual sinking fund equivalent to 10 per cent of its consolidated net earnings for the preceding calendar year, with the amount of such sinking fund not to exceed \$1,500,000 in any year. The first instalment will be paid on April 1, 1931.

#### Lane Bryant, Inc.

A syndicate headed by Merrill, Lynch & Co., Kelley, Converse & Co., Inc., and E. A. Pierce & Co., has offered a new issue of \$2,000,000 Lane Bryant, Inc., ten-year 6 per cent sinking fund gold debentures, with common stock purchase warrants. Offering price is 100 and accrued interest, yielding 6 per cent. Each debenture will be accompanied by a detached second series warrant, representing the right to purchase on or before May 1, 1935, at \$40 per share, ten shares of common stock for each \$1,000 debenture and five shares for each \$500 debenture.

#### McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Offering has been made of an issue of \$22,000,000 McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 5 1/2 per cent convertible debenture, due on May 1, 1950, at 96, to yield 5.85 per cent. The offering group is composed of the Chatham Phenix Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and the Chase Securities Corporation.

The debentures will be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock, beginning on July 1, 1930, at the following rates: \$40 a share to April 30, 1932; thereafter at prices increasing \$2.50 a share on May 1 of each year to May 1, 1935; and at an increase of \$5 a share annually until May 1, 1949.

#### Philokla Gas Company

The Phillips Petroleum Company announces the formation, in conjunction with Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation of the Philokla Gas Company. The new company, in which the Phillips and Oklahoma Natural interests are equal, will have as its purpose the compressing of natural gas from the Oklahoma City field after the gas has passed through the Phillips plants for the extraction of gasoline. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 25,000,000 cubic feet daily.

The Phillips Petroleum Company is one of the largest producers of natural gas, having sold over forty-six billion cubic feet of gas during the first quarter of this year, and also has large gas reserves in the Oklahoma City field in addition to having entered into gas purchase contracts with many producers and is erecting two natural gasoline plants in that field with a total capacity of 100,000,000 cubic feet daily, subject to further expansion, according to company officials.

The repressed gas will be marketed by the Oklahoma Natural Gas Corporation, either to its retail customers, or to oil producers for lifting oil in the wells after they cease to flow naturally.

#### Skelly Oil Company

Continental Illinois Company, Inc.; The National City Company, Brown Brothers & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., First National Old Colony Corporation, Lawrence Stern & Co. and First Detroit Company, Inc., are offering at 99 1/2 and accrued dividends a new issue of \$12,000,000 Skelly Oil Company 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of 100 par value. Each certificate will bear a warrant entitling the holder to purchase two shares of common stock for each share of preferred at the following prices per share: \$42.50, to and including May 1, 1931; \$46 thereafter to and including May 1, 1932, and \$50 thereafter to and including May 1, 1933.

Upon completion of this financing, capitalization of the Skelly Oil Company, which is engaged in all branches of the oil industry, including the production, transportation, refining and distribution

## RUMIDOR CORPORATION

### Common Stock

*Analysis on Request*

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of petroleum and its products, will comprise \$13,000,000 5½ per cent debentures, due March 1, 1939; \$12,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock (this issue) and \$1,095,581 6-10 shares of \$25 par value common stock. The common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and at current quotations has an indicated market value of more than \$40,000,000.

#### Sierra Pacific Electric Company

Stockholders of Sierra Pacific Electric Company have received an offer of \$79.50 a share for their common stock from Stone & Webster, Inc., which already owns more than 48 per cent of the Sierra Pacific company. The offer is contained in a letter sent by Stone & Webster to the Sierra Pacific stockholders.

Stock of Sierra Pacific offered for exchange must be delivered on or before May 15. Common stockholders of Sierra Pacific of record at the close of business on April 18 will also receive on May 1 the quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. The purchase offer, it was announced, was made with the approval of the directors of Sierra Pacific. The latter company has total assets of more than \$16,700,000.

#### Van Sweringen Corporation

Initial public financing for the recently organized Van Sweringen Corporation will be carried out with the offering at par of \$30,000,000 5 per cent notes, due on May 1, 1935. The banking group is headed by the Guaranty Company of New York, and includes Lee, Higginson & Co., the Union Cleveland Corporation, Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland and the Midland Corporation of Cleveland.

The corporation has been organized by O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen under the Delaware laws to furnish a corporate instrumentality to buy, sell, trade in or hold securities or other property, and to enter into such other transactions as may from time to time be determined. The holdings at the outset will include all outstanding stock of a subsidiary having title by ownership or lease of buildings sites of the new passenger station and yards of the Cleveland Union Terminal Company and title to a coordinated group of buildings erected and being erected at the Public Square in the business district in Cleveland and of certain other adjacent building sites.

The new corporation will be interested also in the railway properties of the Van Sweringen Brothers through holding 500,000 shares of common stock of the Alleghany Corporation, which was organized to segregate the rail properties of the Van Sweringens.

#### Vick Financial Corporation

Officers of the Vick Financial Corporation, an investment trust organized last year by the Vick Chemical Company, reported to the stockholders at the adjourned annual meeting that the directors had purchased for retirement 84,200 shares of the corporation's stock at an average price of \$8.496. A further adjournment of the meeting until July 22 was voted to give the directors an opportunity to purchase the balance of the 100,000 shares which the stockholders have authorized them to retire at not exceeding \$8.50 a share.

In a letter addressed to stockholders, President H. S. Richardson stated that retirement of the 84,200 shares acquired to date would add \$126,629 to surplus and leave 1,232,795 shares outstanding. The stock on April 21 had a book value of \$10.51 a share. The aggregate increase in surplus and appreciation in market value of securities held since Dec. 31, 1929, is \$1,055,358. The market value of all securities held on April 21, plus cash and call loans, was \$12,959,755, as compared with aggregate cost of \$12,723,187.

#### EARNINGS

THE first forty-six railroads to report March earnings had net operating incomes totaling \$43,518,000, against \$72,021,000 in March, 1929, a decrease of 39.5 per cent. Their February net was \$43,888,000. These roads had gross revenues totaling \$312,739,000 in March, against \$358,353,000 in March, 1929, a decrease of 12.7 per cent. Their February gross was \$296,596,000. The Santa Fe led in the declines,

## American Security News & Earnings Records

showing net operating income of \$634,000 in March, against \$4,028,000 in March, 1929. Other roads with decreased earnings were the Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line. An exception was Rock Island, which showed a slight increase in surplus for March.

#### American Gas and Electric Company

The annual report of the American Gas and Electric Company for 1929 shows a net income of \$21,171,173, after depreciation, taxes and charges, equal after preferred dividends to \$6.10 a share earned on 3,076,522 no-par shares of common stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1929, or \$5.98 a share earned on 3,138,053 shares outstanding following the dividend of Jan. 2, 1930. This compares with \$18,135,061 earned in 1928, or \$5.22 a share on 3,016,198 common shares outstanding on Jan. 3, 1929.

#### American Superpower Corporation

The net assets of the American Superpower Corporation aggregated \$286,559,812 as of March 27, 1930, an increase of \$80,094,791, or about 40 per cent over the \$206,465,021 reported as of Dec. 31, 1929, and an increase of \$116,692,919 over the \$169,866,893 reported on Dec. 31, 1928. After deducting \$100 a share for all outstanding preferred stock, the balance applicable to the common stock was \$199,843,412 for the 8,293,005 shares outstanding on March 27, against \$129,742,621 applicable to the same number of shares on Dec. 31, 1929.

The asset value of the common stock based on these figures was \$24.10 a share on March 27, 1930, an increase of 53 per cent over \$15.75 a share calculated as of Dec. 31, 1929, the increase being due to the recovery in public utility securities during the first quarter of the year. In 1929, despite the market break, the net asset value increased 23 per cent.

#### Associated Gas and Electric Company

The report of the Associated Gas and Electric Company for 1929 shows total assets of \$900,491,543 on Dec. 31, comparing with \$818,514,494 at the end of 1928. The gain was principally due to the acquisition of control of the General Gas and Electric Corporation and the Rochester Central Power Corporation System in the year.

Gross revenues and other income of the system amounted to \$91,480,596 for 1929, a gain of 117 per cent, and net revenue was \$45,755,674, up 139 per cent, including earnings of the new properties only from the dates of acquisition. The twelve-month gross receipts of all properties now in the system was \$108,556,864, while the net revenue, before depreciation, was \$50,282,036.

The balance available for Class A and other dividends, after depreciation, charges, taxes and preferred dividends, was \$13,176,838, against \$3,172,795 the year before, a gain of 315.2 per cent.

"This was equivalent," according to the report, "to \$3.64 per share for the priority dividend of \$2 per share on the average number of shares of Class A stock outstanding during the year. Deducting the priority distribution earnings to the Class A and B stocks of \$2 per share and also the maximum possible additional payment of 50 cents per share on the Class A and B stocks before dividends must be declared on the common stock (a total of \$2.50 per share for the Class A and B stocks), the balance available for common stock, allowing for participation rights of the other classes, would be equivalent to \$2.26 per share on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year."

#### Commonwealth and Southern Corp.

Earnings of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation for the twelve months ended on March 31 applicable to dividends after depreciation amounted to \$24,816,640, equal to 72 cents a share earned on 34,007,522 shares of common stock outstanding on March 31, after giving effect to the merger recently con-

summated. Earnings of additional subsidiaries acquired thereby are included only for the months of February and March, 1930.

Gross earnings for the twelve months were \$147,482,033 and net earnings were \$75,430,775, comparing with \$139,870,696 and \$70,907,080 in the preceding twelve months. Gross earnings in March totaled \$12,032,199, comparing with \$12,164,967 in March last year, while net earnings were \$5,955,357, against \$6,086,505 a year ago.

For the first quarter of 1930 gross earnings totaled \$37,378,312, against \$37,266,761 in the 1929 period, while

net earnings amounted to \$19,060,953, against \$19,036,359.

#### General Motors Corporation

The preliminary report of the General Motors Corporation for the quarter ended on March 31, including equities in undivided profits of subsidiaries and affiliated companies not consolidated with General Motors, shows net earnings of \$44,968,587. After deducting dividends of \$2,422,624 on preferred and debenture stocks there remained \$42,545,963 for the 43,500 outstanding common shares. This is equivalent to 98 cents a share on the common stock. In the first quarter of 1929 net earnings were \$61,910,987, equivalent after preferred and debenture charges to \$1.37 a share on the common stock.

In his report Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said, in part:

"For the three months ended March 31 General Motors dealers in the United

## Transactions on the New York Produce Exchange Securities Market

Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

	STOCKS	Insurance.
Sales.	High. Low. Last. Chge.	High. Low. Last. Chge.
300 Air Invest war.	3½ 2½ 2½ - 8½	
900 Amalg. Ldries.	3 3 3½ ..	
100 Am. Bemberg. B.	20 20 20 ..	
100 Am. & Cont Corp.	27 27 27 ..	
12,300 Am. Corp w. w. l.	11½ 10½ 10% - 1½	
7,100 Am. Eagle Airc.	1 ¾ 1 ¾ 1 ¾ ..	
500 Am. Fuel & Pow.	2½ 2 2½ ..	
1,600 Am. Util & Gen. A.	26½ 24½ 26½ + 1½	
200 Amulet Mines	1.10 1.10 1.10 - .36	
500 Appal. Gas war.	7½ .. .. ..	
6,000 Assoc. Gas & El. 1930 rts w. l.	18% 16% 16% - 1%	
200 Do 1931 rts. w. l.	17 17 17 ..	
8,800 Do opt. stn. rts.	6½ 5½ 5½ ..	
900 Do pf. w. l.	84% 83% 84% + 1%	
100 Atlas Utility w.	4 4 4 ..	
2,000 Automatic Stand	2½ 1½ 2½ + 1½	
3,400 Bagdad Copper	2.00 1.75 1.90 - 10	
5,900 B. G. Sandwich S.	10% 9% 9% - 1½	
200 Bruner Winkl. Aircft	1½ 1½ 1½ + 1½	
600 Butte Madison M.	2.85 2.50 2.50 - .03	
100 Cen. O. Rts. w. l.	25% 25% 25% - 2½	
1,000 Chicago Corp.	1.20 1.15 1.15 ..	
300 Do pf.	41 43 43 ..	
300 Claremont Inv.	8½ 8 8 ..	
4,100 Claude Neon Lts.	16% 15% 16% + 1%	
700 Clev. El Illum rts. w. l.	25 11 11 ..	
1,000 Color Pictures	13½ 13½ 13½ + 1½	
300 Columbian Bak.	4½ 3½ 3½ ..	
1,400 Como Mines	2.05 1.80 1.95 - 10	
1,900 Con. Chrom. w. l.	11½ 11½ 11½ ..	
1,700 Do Cont. A. w. l.	17 17 17 ..	
100 Cont'l. Shires pf.	86% 86% 86% ..	
1,300 Corp. Sec. w. l.	27% 27% 27% ..	
16,600 Det. & Can Tunnel.	7½ 7½ 7½ - 1½	
700 Dixton, Inc.	12½ 11 11 ..	
3,900 Dug. Gas. w. l.	14 13½ 13 ..	
100 Empire Air Sec.	7 7 7 ..	
500 Empire Corp.	11½ 11½ 11½ ..	
900 Fine Art Foods.	25% 24½ 25% - 1½	
2,300 Gen. Motors	12½ 11½ 12½ + 3½	
100 Globe Cycle	15 15 15 ..	
600 Gt. North Inv. A.	31% 30% 30% ..	
3,700 Hamilton Gas	7½ 7½ 7½ ..	
700 H. Rubinstein pf.	19½ 18 18 ..	
500 Hornl. Signal pf. w. l.	19% 19% 19% - 1½	
9,400 Houston Oil. n. w. l.	27 24% 25% ..	
100 Int. Cont. Pow. A.	25 25 25 ..	
700 Do A. Rights	3% 3½ 3½ + 3½	
16,000 Int. Rustless Iron.	2 1½ 1½ ..	
2,100 Int. Stn. & War.	8% 7% 7% ..	
100 Int. Vitamin	10% 10% 10% ..	
100 Interstate Nat. Gas.	31½ 31½ 31½ ..	
100 Inv. Trust Assoc.	30½ 30½ 30½ - 1½	
1,300 Ironrite Ironer	4% 4% 4% ..	
1,700 Jenkins Telev.	6½ 5 5 ..	
100 Kane Stores	5 5 5 ..	
500 Kaybee Stores	12 9 12 ..	
700 Kelvinator, Ltd. Can.	11 10½ 10½ ..	
3,700 Kinner Airc. & M.	1½ 1½ 1½ ..	
1,700 Laramie Nitrate	9½ 8½ 8½ ..	
200 Linden Light	17½ 17½ 17½ ..	
900 Lone Star Gas Rights	4½ 4½ 4½ ..	
100 Macfadden Pub.	21½ 21½ 21½ ..	
100 Do pf.	42½ 42½ 42½ - 2	
300 Majestic Household. w. l.	62 62 62 ..	
200 Manhattan Finance. B.	1% 1% 1% ..	
1,000 Maplewood Prod. A.	7½ 6 6 ..	
1,500 Marvin Radi. T.	2½ 1½ 1½ ..	
1,000 Maxweld Co.	10% 10% 10% ..	
1,500 McFarlan A. pf.	16½ 15½ 15½ ..	
600 Mont. L. H. & P. n. w. l.	78½ 77½ 77½ ..	
2,700 Nat. Copper. B.	3 2½ 2½ ..	
100 No Am Tr. Shares	10½ 10½ 10½ ..	
100 No Butte Mines.	2.75 2.75 2.75 - .40	
18,800 No European Oil.	3½ 2½ 2½ - 1½	
4,200 Petrol Conv.	11% 11% 11% ..	
1,300 Phantom Oil. w. l.	20% 20% 20% ..	
500 Phoenix Oil	.61 .61 .61 ..	
100 P. & G. Oil pf.	97 97 97 ..	
2,900 R-6-O Rights w. l.	1½ 1½ 1½ ..	
400 Radio Sec. A.	3½ 3½ 3½ ..	
100 Reliance Inter. A.	3½ 3½ 3½ ..	
1,400 Reynolds Invest.	10% 10% 10% ..	
100 Rhodesian Select Trust	11½ 11½ 11½ ..	
2,400 Rumidor Corp.	24 24 24 ..	
800 Saranac River P.	20 20 20 ..	
1,300 Seabrd Utility Shr war.	1% 1% 1% ..	
300 Sec. Corp. n. w. l.	66 65 65 ..	
6,500 Sherrill Oil.	25½ 23½ 23½ ..	
500 Sheldon Mining	15% 15% 15% ..	
700 Sherill Gordon Min. n. w. l.	2.05 2.05 2.05 ..	
200 Skelly Oil. pf. w. w. l.	99½ 99½ 99½ ..	
900 Splitdorf Befh.	5½ 5 5 ..	
900 Stand G. & E. pf.	99½ 99½ 99½ ..	
100 Swedish Ball Br. B.	63½ 63½ 63½ ..	
1,000 Thatcher Sec. rts. w. l.	1½ 1½ 1½ ..	
9,100 Trent Process	2½ 2½ 2½ ..	
100 Trans. Ind. Oil Shrs. B.	11 11 11 ..	
200 Twin Sts. N. G. A. w. l.	15½ 15½ 15½ ..	
700 Twin Tape	15½ 14½ 14½ ..	
1,000 Util. Hy. & R. Shr. w. l.	10% 10% 10% ..	
2,200 Do warrants	2 1½ 1½ ..	
100 Warner Aircraft	6½ 6½ 6½ ..	
200 Westn. P. S. v. c.	31½ 31½ 31½ ..	
3,200 Zenda Gold M.	1.00 .90 .98 -.20	
	Banks.	
330 Bank of U. S. units.	76½ 73½ 73½ - 3½	
50 Chase	171½ 164½ 164½ + 4½	
100 Chatham Phenix	137 137 137 + 25	
100 Continental	41½ 41½ 41½ - 1½	
500 Irving	68½ 65½ 65½ - 2½	

## Securities Market

### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE (Incorporated 1862)

## CANADIAN STOCKS

Among the more than 750 issues designated for trading in this market are—

### 62 Canadian Securities

#### —industrials—

#### —public utilities—

#### —mining companies—

A list of these securities can be obtained by addressing Room 216, No. 2 Broadway, New York City.



New York, New Haven & Hartford	1930.	1929.
March gross	10,268,358	11,199,245
Net operating income	1,848,344	2,463,066
Surplus after charges	1,216,205	1,464,810
Three months' gross	29,810,120	31,867,628
Net operating income	5,635,324	6,244,136
Surplus after charges	3,106,614	3,224,381
*Surplus after dividends	2,050,805	2,137,904

\*After guarantees and preferred dividends.

Southern Pacific System	1930.	1929.
March gross	22,262,253	25,890,322
Net operating income	2,766,076	4,904,209
Three months' gross	63,689,423	72,135,191
Net operating income	7,130,739	11,474,545

Chicago Great Western	1930.	1929.
March gross	1,849,069	2,112,441
Net operating income	236,637	191,274
Three months' gross	5,416,683	5,881,030
Net operating income	527,490	273,516

St. Louis-San Francisco System	1930.	1929.
March gross	6,515,759	7,032,240
Net operating income	1,271,546	1,535,138
Balance for interest	1,390,526	1,678,425
Surplus after charges	365,584	638,542
Three months' gross	19,008,596	20,100,034
Net operating income	3,487,357	4,412,354
Balance for interest	4,247,357	4,839,537
Surplus after charges	1,170,475	1,705,203

Western Maryland	1930.	1929.
March gross	1,550,116	1,530,014
Net operating income	470,326	479,795
Total income	486,080	492,623
Surplus after charges	196,294	243,182
Three months' gross	4,593,679	4,494,850
Net operating income	1,390,287	1,301,403
Total income	1,435,022	1,348,046
Surplus after charges	563,906	599,979

Maine Central	1930.	1929.
March gross	1,716,979	1,592,750
Surplus after charges	153,122	71,850
Three months' gross	5,049,278	4,630,245
Net operating income	371,871	168,749

New York, Ontario & Western	1930.	1929.
March gross	779,555	829,682
Net operating income	25,500	29,589
Deficit after charges	2,465,921	2,122,126
Three months' gross	15,534	183,776
Net operating income	268,976	256,044
*Deficit		

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	1930.	1929.
March gross	18,020,300	20,238,403
Net operating income	634,817	4,028,446
Three months' gross	53,166,586	58,432,198
Net operating income	4,884,856	12,250,175

Baltimore & Ohio.	1930.	1929.
March gross	17,805,405	20,253,323
Net operating income	2,764,755	4,182,984
Three months' gross	51,231,181	56,670,869
Net operating income	6,005,218	9,221,571

Illinois Central System.	1930.	1929.
March gross	13,871,936	15,229,609
Net operating income	2,071,003	2,438,446
Three months' gross	40,359,211	45,209,122
Net operating income	5,357,191	7,293,581

Chicago & North Western.	1930.	1929.
March gross	10,224,550	11,622,611
Net operating income	770,172	1,220,696
Three months' gross	30,593,789	33,421,516
Net operating income	2,258,229	3,030,383

Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	1930.	1929.
March gross	2,019,099	2,095,561
Net operating income	146,673	199,186
Three months' gross	6,140,639	6,136,557
Net operating income	538,142	321,605

Rock Island Lines.	1930.	1929.
March gross	10,711,230	12,016,903
Net operating income	1,845,596	1,749,036
Surplus after charges	866,197	861,931
Three months' gross	30,920,922	34,897,171
Net operating income	3,183,534	4,598,143
Surplus after charges	293,756	1,884,162

Atlantic Coast Line.	1930.	1929.
March gross	7,504,235	8,364,996
Net operating income	1,881,318	2,566,209
Three months' gross	20,188,618	22,246,268
Net operating income	4,300,439	6,149,800

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	1930.	1929.
March gross	11,341,101	12,954,737
Net operating income	2,555,104	3,752,165
Three months' gross	34,016,864	38,680,122
Net operating income	7,524,138	10,399,753

Missouri Pacific.	1930.	1929.
March gross	10,503,431	11,442,570
Net operating income	1,659,401	1,740,719
Total income	2,050,848	2,111,373
Surplus after charges	510,903	739,038
Three months' gross	30,549,743	32,767,675
Net operating income	4,959,956	5,193,293
Total income	6,102,793	6,351,143
Surplus after charges	1,531,349	2,231,688

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.	1930.	1929.
March gross	2,229,148	2,545,711
Net operating income	494,568	615,861
Deficit after charges	320,812	111,772
Three months' gross	7,064,467	7,741,022
Net operating income	1,324,195	1,873,100
Deficit after charges	1,271,905	1,510,001

Denver & Rio Grande Western.	1930.	1929.
March gross	2,229,148	2,545,711
Net operating income	494,568	615,861
Deficit after charges	320,812	111,772
Three months' gross	7,064,467	7,741,022
Net operating income	1,324,195	1,873,100
Deficit after charges	1,271,905	1,510,001

International Great Northern.	1930.	1929.
March gross	1,308,382	1,577,591
Net operating income	8,249	141,293
Total income	13,566	154,696
*Deficit after charges	139,113	18,404
Three months' gross	3,829,520	4,557,959
Net operating income	17,574	33,344
Total income	41,998	376,523
*Deficit after charges	415,730	62,154

\*Before interest on general mortgage bonds which became a fixed charge on Feb. 1, 1929. \*Surplus.

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# Pacific Coast Securities News—Transactions on Coast Stock Exchanges



NNOUNCEMENT has been made of the formation of the Firemen's Indemnity Company of San Francisco. The capitalization of the new company will consist of 100,000 shares of capital stock of \$10 par value to be subscribed for at \$40 per share, thereby creating a surplus of \$3,000,000. The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco will own 50,000 shares of stock in the new company, and the remaining 50,000 shares will be offered to stockholders of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the Occidental Insurance Company, all of record at the close of business on May 10, 1930, in the following ratios: One share for each 7½ shares of common stock of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, one share for each 15 shares of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company and one share for each 30 shares of the Occidental Insurance Company.

A syndicate headed by the Sutro & Co. and including J. Barth & Co., the Anglo-California Trust Company and the Bank of Italy has underwritten any un-subscribed portion of the stock.

#### I. Magnin & Co.

The annual report for 1929 of I. Magnin & Co., a San Francisco Stock Exchange listing, gives sales for the year at \$10,984,159, compared to \$9,487,318 for 1928, an increase of 15.77 per cent. Net income after taxes in 1929 was \$788,041, as against \$777,025 in the preceding year, while the balance available for common stock at the close of last year was \$706,388, as compared with \$756,055. Common stock earnings per share in 1929 were \$2.44, as against \$2.65 in 1928. The current position of the company as shown in its balance sheet gives a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of more than 3.37 to 1, while cash and marketable securities are in excess of total bank loans.

#### Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corp.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation reports for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, a balance, after all charges, including operating expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization, of \$5,258,122. This is equivalent to earnings of \$27.01 per share on the greatest amount of preferred stock outstanding for the period. After providing for dividends on such

preferred stock there was a balance available for the common, all of which is owned by the Pacific Lighting Corporation, of \$4,090,366.

Gross earnings for the twelve months' period were \$23,660,250, as compared with \$23,281,615, an increase of \$378,634.

#### Nevada-California Electric Corporation

The Nevada-California Electric Corporation reports operating profits of \$236,713 for March of this year, as compared with \$222,690 in March of 1929. For the twelve months ended last March 31 operating profits were \$2,924,042, as compared with \$3,020,614 in the preceding twelve months. Gross earnings for last March were \$483,591 and operating and general expenses and taxes \$246,877. Similar figures for March of 1929 were \$488,829 gross earnings and \$266,139 operating and general expenses and taxes. For the twelve months ended last March 31 gross earnings were \$5,718,764, compared to \$5,525,911, while expenses and taxes for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, were \$2,794,722, as compared with \$2,505,297.

#### Pacific Lighting Corporation

Pacific Lighting Corporation and subsidiary companies in a consolidated statement for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, reports net earnings available for dividends on the common stock of \$7,149,680, equivalent to \$4.96 per share on the average amount of stock outstanding for the period. This compares with net earnings of \$5,995,397, equivalent to \$5.08 per share, in the corresponding period ended March 31, 1929. The cur-

rent statement, however, includes the operations of Southern California Gas Corporation and subsidiary companies only from May 1, 1929, when the figures relating to these companies were first included in the consolidation.

The report shows gross revenues of \$47,855,025 and total assets of \$249,281,606. Net profit before deducting bond interest, depreciation and amortization was approximately four times bond interest requirement, and after allowing for bond interest, depreciation, amortization and minority stock interest the balance was more than eleven times the dividend requirements of the preferred stock. After paying cash dividends of \$4,225,736 on the common stock the remainder for surplus totaled \$2,923,944.

#### Spring Valley Water Company

The Spring Valley Water Company earned net revenue of \$2,900,044 during the year ended last Dec. 31, according to the annual report filed with the San Francisco Stock Exchange. This amount was reduced by the additional contribution of \$806,587 to the amortization fund, in accordance with a California Railroad Commission order. The public utility business of the company, through sale of its operative works to the city and county of San Francisco for \$40,000,040, terminated at noon on March 3, 1930.

The report gives a concise account of the involved transactions leading up to the sale. It asserts that the first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the company, amounting to \$22,000,000, will be retired on Nov. 1 and the 5 per cent collateral trust serial gold notes in the amount of \$1,450,000 have been called as of May 1. These amounts, together with

the interest due thereon, have been taken from the sum paid by the city and deposited with a trustee. Last Feb. 17 it was determined to reduce the par value of the stock to \$20 per share and to distribute \$21,560,000 to the record of Feb. 20 as soon as practicable after consummation of sale to the city. This distribution was accomplished as of March 10. The total approximate value of all assets, net, as of March 3, was \$29,450,082. The assets remaining after distribution of the \$21,560,000 on March 10 are given as \$7,890,082, equivalent to \$28.18 per share.

#### Southern California Edison Company

Gross revenues of the Southern California Edison Company in March amounted to \$2,989,407, against \$2,972,704 in the same month last year, while net earnings were \$1,786,641, against \$1,812,095. For the first quarter of 1930 gross revenues totaled \$9,433,369, against \$8,959,849, while net earnings were \$5,787,066, against \$5,523,701.

#### Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Report of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., for the period from commencement of operations on last July 8 to last Dec. 31, and from Aug. 1, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929, of the Maddux Air Lines Company and subsidiary, as filed with the San Francisco Stock Exchange, shows a loss of \$986,591. Of this loss, \$746,519 was incurred by the Transcontinental Air Transport and \$240,071 by the Maddux company. The Transcontinental line from Columbus, Ohio, to Los Angeles, Cal., was completed last July 8, and actual operations were started on that date. Capital expenditures, shown in the balance sheet reflect the net cost of the line, including equipment, and amount to \$3,700,602. Of this sum, \$2,932,235 was spent on the Transcontinental route and the remainder on the lines of the Maddux Air Lines Company. The original rate fixed by the company for the trip from Columbus to Los Angeles was \$319.51. On Jan. 14, 1930, this rate was cut to \$127.50 and a general basis of 8 cents per mile established for local operations.

#### Western Dairy Products Company

The Western Dairy Products Company and Western Dairy Products, Inc., formerly the California Dairies, Inc., report for the three months ended on March 31 a net income of \$65,112, which compares with \$43,581 in the corresponding period of 1929. Earnings a year ago were at the rate of 33 cents a share on the 131,312 outstanding shares of Class A stock. In the first quarter of this year they were at the rate of 49 cents a share on the same amount of outstanding stock.

#### Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

#### San Francisco

##### STOCK EXCHANGE

	Stocks	High	Low	Last
230 Asso Insur Fund, Inc.	67½	65%	67%	67%
567 Atlas Immaculat En. A.	29	25	29	28
1,025 Bond & Share Co. Ltd.	14%	14	14	14
2,418 Byron Jackson Co.	16	16	16	16
200 Calamba Sugar	16	16	16	16
50 Do pf	16	16	16	16
10 Calaveras Cem Co. 7% pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,010 Cal Copper	1%	1%	1%	1%
5 Cal Oregon Power 7% pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
2,440 Cal Packing Corp.	75	72	75	75
9,998 Carpinteria Corp.	75%	75%	75%	75%
175 Chorox Chem Co.	30	30	30	30
35 Coast Co G & E Int pf	100	99½	100	99½
1,542 Cons Chem Industry A.	31	29½	29½	29½
760 Crown Zell Corp A.	84	84	84	84
784 Do pf B.	84%	83%	84	84
3,239 Do v t c.	16½	16½	16½	16½
265 Eldorado Oil Works	24	24	24	24
665 Emporium Capwell Corp.	19½	19½	19½	19½
500 Fagego Motors	24½	24½	24½	24½
5,930 First Natl Finl Insur	110	108	108	108
676 Food Mach Corp.	36	36	36	36
401 Foster & Kleiser	8%	8	8	8
355 Galland Merc Laundry	31½	31½	31½	31½
310 Gen Paint Corp, A.	21½	21	21	21
735 Do B	12%	12%	12%	12%
915 Golden State Milk Prod.	25	25	25	25
60 Gt W P Ser, A. 6% pf	103	102	102	102
247 Do pf	103	102	102	102
163 Hunt Bros Stores, Inc.	113½	113½	113½	113½
50 Hawaiian C & Sug. Ltd.	48½	48½	48½	48½
587 Hawaiian Pineapple	58½	58½	58½	58½
1,040 Home Fire & Marine Ins A	42	42	42	42
8,640 Honolulu Cns Oil	38½	38½	39½	39½
25 Honolulu Plantation	62	62	62	62
675 Honolulu Oil Corp.	38½	40	38½	40
110 Hunt Bros Pack. A	23	23	23	23
556 Illinois Pacific Glass A.	26½	26½	26½	26½
190 Investors Association	41½	41½	41½	41½
1,520 Kotter Radio Corp	74%	74%	74%	74%
380 Los Angeles Induf Ult Bak, A.	27	27	27	27
300 Do B	24	24	24	24
100 Leslie Salt Co.	20½	20½	20½	20½
35 L A Gas & Electric pf.	107½	107	107	107
13,261 Magnavox Co.	6	5½	5½	5½
2,163 Marchant Calc. new.	20%	20%	20%	20%
28 Merc'tile Am Ry 6% pf	98½	98%	98%	98%
116 North Am Investment	110½	110½	110½	110½
45 Do 5½% pf	99	99	99	99
10 Do 5½% pf	91	91	91	91
550 North American Oil	18½	18½	18½	18½
200 Occidental Ins Co.	26	26	26	26
190 Oliver Filter A.	29	29	29	29
395 Do B	27½	27	27	27
13,521 Pacific Gas & Elec	72	69½	70½	70½
1,990 Do 1st pf.	27%	27%	27%	27%
2,741 Pacific Finance Corp.	43	41½	42	42
1,677 Pacific Lighting Corp.	101½	101½	102	102
208 Pacific Tel & Tel.	102	102	102	102
665 Pacific Tel & Tel.	125	125	125	125
40 Do pf	125	125	125	125
12,111 Pacific Pub Service A.	34½	32	32	32
1,385 Paraffine Co.'s Inc.	76½	75½	76	76
12,078 Pacific Lighting rights	5½	4½	5	5
230 Rainier Pulp & Paper Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½
11,200 Richfield Oil	26½	25½	25½	25½
867 Do pf	21½	21	21	21
183 Roos Bros	23½	23½	23½	23½
85 S & Lt & Powr pf.	117½	116	116	116
315 Schindler (B F) A.	64%	64%	64%	64%
2,009 Shell Union Oil	26	26	26	26
385 So Pac Golden Age A.	17%	17½	17%	17%
43 Spring Valley Water	17	16½	17	16½
42,667 Standard Oil of Cal.	74%	69½	73½	73½
1,100 Standard Oil of N.Y.	39	36½	39	36½
150 Thomas Allec Corp. A.	17	17	17	17

#### Los Angeles

##### STOCK EXCHANGE

	Sales	High	Low	Last
1,100 Baja Chica Oil, A.	10½	10	10	10
10 Bw's Dist St pf. ex war	72	72	72	72
100 Byron Jackson Co.	16	16	16	16
50 California Bank	115%	115%	115%	115%
209 Central Investment Co.	96%	96%	96%	96%
350 Citizens Natl Bank	111½	111½	111½	111½
6,500 Claude Neon Elec Prod.	41	37	40½	40½
800 Douglas Aircraft, Inc.	21½	20½	21	21
1,300 Gilmore Oil Co	15%	15%	15%	15%
10 Goodrich Tires & R pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
191 Home Service 8% pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
209 Inter Re-Ins Corp.	49	45½	48½	48½
1,495 Lincoln Mfg	30	30	30	30
234 L A Gas & Elec pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
1,000 L A Investment Co.	17	16½	17	17
2,100 Macmillan Petroleum Co.	30½	28½	29½	29½
600 Pac Amer Fire Ins Co.	57½	56½	57	57
200 Pac Clay Products	29	29	29	29
9,400 Pac Finance Corp.	43	41½	41½	41½
750 Pac Natl Life Ins Co.	11½	11	11	11
200 Do pf. C	9	9	9	9
150 Do pf. D	9½	9½	9½	9½
600 Pac Gas & Elec	71½	71	71	71½
100 Pac Lighting	103	103	103	103
1,100 Pac Mutual Life Ins Co.	92	92	92	92
200 Pac Natl Co	6	6	6	6
7,300 Pac Lighting Co. rights	5%	5	5	5
1,100 Pac Mut'l Life Ins Co. rts. 4.80	4.80	4.15	4.30	4.30
1,100 Pac Nat'l Servs A	34½	32½	32½	32½
6,000 Pac Transamerica Corp.	115	115	115	115
1,800 Pickwick Corp	7	6½	7	6½
600 Republic Petroleum Co.	2.95	2.80	2.80	2.80
410 Republic Supply Co.	30	30	30	30
7,700 Richfield Oil Co	26½	25½	26½	26½
700 Do pf	21½	21½	21½	21½
8,700 Rio Grande Oil	24½	23½	23½	23½
92 San Jacq L & P 7% pf	116½	116	116	116
1,850 Sec-First Natl Bank	112	112	112	112
210 Shell Union Oil Co.	25	24%	24%	24%
300 Signal Oil & Gas, A.	38½	38	38½	38½
12,000 So Cal Edison	68½	68½	68½	68½
10 Do orig pf	70	70	70	70
1,400 Do 5½% pf	29	29	29	29
1,800 Do 5½% pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
42 Do pf	6	6	6	6

# Pennsylvania Securities—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh News and Transactions



N increase of \$170,000,000 in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company has been voted by stockholders at the annual meeting, bringing the total authorized common stock to \$870,000,000. The increase represents 3,400,000 shares.

The company, according to its officials, has no intention of issuing any of the new stock at present, but inasmuch as only about \$30,000,000 of unissued stock remained available the directors considered it advisable to have more on hand for emergency purposes. Under terms of the resolution adopted the directors are empowered to issue the stock at a price not less than par and on such terms as the board may prescribe.

Of the total, \$18,000,000 worth will be offered for subscription by employees at the par value of \$50, under terms of another resolution approved by the stockholders.

Leases of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad and the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway to the Pennsylvania Railroad for terms of 999 years, dating from July 1, 1930, also were approved. The rental, in the case of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad, will be an annual sum equivalent to fixed charges, organization expenses and 6 per cent on the capital stock. In the case of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway the rental will be fixed charges, organization expenses and 5 per cent on the preferred stock and 6 per cent on the common stock.

Effingham B. Morris, Jay Cooke, Levi L. Rue and Arthur W. Thompson, whose terms as directors expired, were reelected.

Earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the first quarter of 1930 showed a substantial decrease from the first quarter of 1929, although the percentage of loss was much less as compared with the first quarter of 1928. Gross revenues for the first quarter of 1930 were \$142,061,595, as compared with \$156,740,033 in the corresponding period of 1929, decrease \$14,678,438, or 9.4 per cent. Gross in the first quarter also compared with \$147,740,574 in the first quarter of 1928, decrease \$5,678,879, or 3.8 per cent. Net operating income in the first quarter of 1930 was \$19,406,721, against \$8,114,761, or 29.5 per cent, and also compared with net of \$21,697,884 in the first quarter of 1928, decrease \$2,291,163, or 10.6 per cent.

Gross revenues in March were \$48,622,382, against \$55,392,596 in March, 1929, decrease \$6,770,214, and with \$52,350,843 in March, 1928, decrease \$3,728,461. Net operating income in March was

\$7,136,228, against \$10,877,660 in March, 1929, decrease \$3,741,440, and with \$8,947,945 in March, 1928, decrease \$1,811,725.

## Bethlehem Steel Corporation

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has reported that its net profit for the first quarter of 1930, after charges, was \$10,077,486, equivalent after dividends on the preferred stock to \$2.60 a share on 3,200,000 shares of common stock. This compares with \$10,046,197, or \$2.75 a share, on 3,013,333 shares, the average number outstanding during the fourth quarter of 1929, and with \$9,045,590, or \$4.05 a share, on 1,800,000 shares in the first quarter of 1929.

E. G. Grace, president of the company, said the value of orders on hand on March 31 was \$73,333,010, compared with \$86,060,883 at the end of the previous quarter, and with \$62,702,683 the year before. Operations average 80.8 per cent of capacity during the first quarter, Mr. Grace said, compared with 76.8 per cent in the previous quarter and with 91.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1929. Current operations are at the approximate rate of 84 per cent of capacity, he said.

The directors declared the regular quarterly dividends on the preferred and common issues.

## General Steel Castings Corporation

Drexel & Co. are offering 20,000 shares of the General Steel Castings Corporation \$6 cumulative preferred stock at \$100 per share. The preferred stock, which is without par value, is convertible into common stock of the company at the option of the holder at any time on or before July 1, 1936, at the rate of one and one-third shares of common for each share of preferred, provision being made against dilution of the conversion rights. It is redeemable as a whole or in part after July 1, 1934, at the option of the company at \$110 per share. The offering involves no financing on the part of the company. General Steel Castings Corporation ac-

quired in July, 1929, the property and assets, including patents, of Commonwealth Steel Company at Granite City, Ill., with a rated capacity of 6,000 tons per month. A new plant of similar capacity, located at Eddystone, Pa., adjacent to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, will be completed and in operation July 1, 1930.

## General Water Works and Electric Corp.

A block of 17,000 shares of General Water Works and Electric Corporation \$6.50 dividend series cumulative preferred stock has been offered at \$98.50 a share, to yield 6.60 per cent. The offering group consists of E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Central Illinois Company, Inc.; the Utility Securities Corporation and Stroud & Co., Inc. All the outstanding Class B common stock of the corporation is owned by the American Equities Company.

Each share of the new offering will carry a warrant entitling the holder to purchase Class A common stock at \$30 a share until Oct. 1, 1931, and thereafter to Oct. 1, 1935, at increasing prices. On completion of this financing there will be 17,500 shares of the \$6.50 dividend preferred outstanding.

## Philadelphia Rapid Transit

Operating revenue of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit System for the first quarter of 1930 amounted to \$13,830,658, and operating income after expenses and taxes was \$3,257,521. Total income was \$3,459,280, and earnings after payments to city sinking fund and Frankfort Elevated were \$3,219,230. The deficit after fixed charges and dividends amounted to \$99,117.

## Penn Central Light and Power Company

A new issue of \$1,000,000 Penn Central Light and Power Company first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, due in 1977, has been marketed at 93½, to yield about 4.85 per cent. The offering group is headed by A. C. Allyn & Co., and includes the First National Oil Colony

Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

## Philadelphia

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
14,765 Almar Stores	4%	3½	4	
300 American Stores	53%	53	53%	
92,000 American Super power	39%	33	39%	
900 Bankers Sec Corp pf.	45%	44	45%	
495 Bell Tel of Pa pf.	115%	115	115%	
2,400 Biddle Wheel Co.	14%	13½	13½	
400 Central Airport	5½	5½	5½	
3,400 Camden Fire Ins.	26%	26	26½	
400 Commonwealth Cas Ins.	23	23	23	
100,100 Commonwealth S Southern	19%	18½	18%	
50 Consol Traction of N J	50	50	50	
300 Cramp & Sons	%	%	%	
5,100 E G Budd	15%	12½	13	
100 Do pf	66%	66%	66%	
2,050 Exide Securities	16	15	15%	
2,200 Fire Association	40	39	39½	
2,600 Guar Tr Rcts for Ford Co	19½	18	18%	
40 Horn & Hardart, Phila.	175	175	175	
4,900 Ins Co of No America	80	80	80	
3,900 Lake Superior Corp	11½	11½	11½	
9,900 Lehigh Navigation	49%	46	47½	
400 Manufacturers Cas Ins	39%	39½	39½	
1,100 Mitten B S C	17%	17	17½	
3,900 Do pf	17%	17	17½	
58,600 Niagara Hudson Power	24	22½	23½	
30 Pa Cent Lt & Pow pf	78%	78½	78½	
18,700 Pennsylvania Railroad	82	80	80%	
36 Phila Dairy Prod pf	93	93	93	
3,500 Phila Elec Pow 8% pf	33½	33	33	
1,300 Phila Inquirer pf	52	51½	52	
100 Phila Rapid Transit	39%	39%	39%	
1,455 Do pf	38%	37	37%	
1,090 Phila Traction	44%	43	43%	
44,700 P'road Corp v t c	14%	14	14	
200 Reliance Insurance	16%	16	16	
52 Scott Paper	54%	54	54½	
1,100 Sent Safety	7%	7	7½	
2,200 Shaeffer	12%	12	12	
1,010 Shreveport Pipe Line	12½	12	12	
6,400 Standard Brands	26½	26	26	
26,900 Shaffer Stores	24	23½	24	
600 Tonopah Mining	14	14	14	
2,100 Tonopah Mining	14	14	14	
22 Tacony Pal Bridge	52	52	52	
175,200 U G I new	48%	45%	48%	
1,225 Union Traction	102	101½	101½	
1,245 Union Traction	31½	31½	31½	
1,940 U S Dairy A	68%	68	72	
5,100 Do pf	28	28	28	
20 Do 1st pf	101	101	101	
137,500 United Corp	51%	46½	51½	
3,400 Do pf	53%	52½	52½	
1,200 United Elec of Italy rts	5%	5%	5%	
17,100 United Lt & Power A	55%	51	54	
200 Victory Insurance	16%	16	16½	
300 Warner Co	47½	47	47½	
	BONDS.			
15,800 Elec & Peoples 4%	42½	39	42	
2,500 Do cftc	42	42	42	
15,000 Phila Elec 1st 8%	106%	106%	106%	
100 Do 5½, 1947	106	106	106	

## Philadelphia—Continued

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000 Phila Elec Power 5½a	105%	105%	105%	
18,000 Strabridge & Clo 6s	97	96½	96½	
3,000 Warner 1st 6s	97	97	97	
8,000 York Rwy 5s	96½	96	96½	
<b>Pittsburgh</b>				
Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Allegheny Steel	69	65	65	
460 Aluminum Goods	24	23½	24	
2,985 Am Austin Car	6½	6½	6½	
30 Am Vit Products	11	15	12	
20 Do pf	77	77	77	
925 Arkansas Gas	15%	14½	15	
849 Do pf	8	8	8	
310 Armstrong Cork	55	54	55	
10,278 Blaw Knox	41%	37	40	
1,190 Car Metals	7½	7½	7½	
Conso Ind pf	29½	29½	29½	
300 Copperhill Steel	19½	19½	19½	
18,490 Do Clark	19½	17½	19½	
1,996 Devonian Oil	14%	10	13½	
6,585 Electric Products	28	25½	26½	
41 Follansbee pf	93	92	92	
550 Hack Lind	19½	18	19	
2,561 Harbison Walker	71½	70	71	
20 Do pf	110	110	110	
Independent Brewing	2%	2%	2%	
3,110 Int Railroads	2	1½	1½	
600 Koppers Gas pf	102	101½	102	
12,100 Leonard Oil	4%	3½	4	
1,211 Liberty Dairy Products	29%	28	28	
31,265 Lone Star Gas	56	53	53½	
7,315 Mayflower Drug	5	4	4½	
1,092 Mesta Machine	30%	29½	30½	
102 McKinney Manufacturing	5	5	5	
400 Niles Erie	25%	25	25	
125 National Fireproofing	45½	45	45	
451 Do pf	45	44½	45	
3,800 Phoenix Oil	.60	.50	.50	
185 Pittsburgh Brewing	5	4½	4½	
1,830 Pittsburgh Forgings	24	21½	22	
1,627 Pittsburgh Plate Glass	58	55½	58	
7,315 Plymouth Oil	22%	22	22	
225 Pugh Schaffner	20%	20	20	
100 Standard Steel Spring	13	13	13	
20 Standard Steel Glass pf	14	14	14	
9,277 Shamrock Oil & Gas	25%	23	24	
2,755 Union Storage	42	42	42	
445 U S Glass	4	3½	3½	
95 Van Alloy Steel	65	65	65	
5,490 West Public Service	32	30	30	
	BANKS AND TRUSTS.			
7 First National Bank	400	400	400	
217 Peoples Pittsburgh Trust	165	165	167	
	RIGHTS.			
1,000 Lone Star Gas	4%	4%	4%	
	BONDS.			
1,000 Lone Star Gas	4%	4%	4%	
62,000 Shamrock Oil 6s	106½	102	106½	

Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Hill, Joiner & Co. and A. B. Leach & Co., Inc. The company, which is part of the Middle West Utilities system, reports net earnings for the twelve months ended on March 31 available for interest as \$3,366,972, or more than 2.74 times the interest charges on all of the first mortgage bonds of the company.

## Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company

Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share on the new no-par stock, payable May 31 to record April 30.

This is the first dividend to be declared on the new stock, following the 3-for-1 split-up of old \$50 par stock, and is equivalent to \$4.20 per annum on the old shares, against the former annual dividend rate of \$4.

Dividend is payable to holders of \$50 par stock of record April 30 upon no par stock issued in exchange for \$50 par stock when such exchange is effected, but not before May 31.

## Pittsburgh Steel Company

The Pittsburgh Steel Company for the quarter ended March 31 reports net profit of \$175,784, after depreciation, Federal taxes, &c., against \$1,333,661 in the March, 1929, quarter. This is equal to \$1.67 a share on 105,000 shares (par \$100) of 7 per cent preferred stock, against \$4.54 a share on 253,500 shares of common after preferred dividend requirements in the March, 1929, quarter.

For nine months ended March 31 net profit amounted to \$1,342,141, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$3.12 a share on the common, against \$3,076,932, or \$9.96 a share in the like period last year.

## Pittsburgh-Suburban Water Service

The Pittsburgh-Suburban Water Service Company, a subsidiary of the Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of \$325,688 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, as compared with \$306,977 for the preceding twelve months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled \$139,794, as against \$138,608. Gross income amounted to \$185,894, which compares with \$168,369 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929.

## Scott Paper Company

The Scott Paper Company reports for the three months ended on March 31, a net profit of \$284,564, after depreciation, maintenance, Federal taxes and other charges, equivalent, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to \$1.57 a share on the 155,998 shares of outstanding common stock. During the corresponding months of 1929 the net profit was \$219,964, equivalent to \$1.13 a common share.

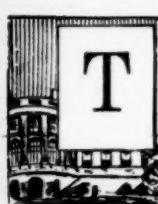


## PENNSYLVANIA SECURITIES

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# Chicago Securities—Chicago Stock Exchange

## News and Transactions



OTAL assets of the Standard Gas and Electric Company and subsidiary and affiliated companies amounted to \$1,090,992,598 at the end of 1929, compared with \$1,054,363,782 the year before, an increase of more than \$36,500,000, the annual report shows. The balance for common shares was \$10,298,053, equal to \$7.01 a share on 1,467,904 average number of common shares outstanding during the year, and to \$6.59 a share on 1,562,607 shares as of Dec. 31 last. This compared with \$9,328,698, or \$6.57 a share, earned on 1,418,946 shares in 1928. Net income was \$14,387,834, against \$13,154,260, a gain of more than \$1,200,000.

Gross earnings totaled \$172,762,748 in 1929, compared with \$165,179,063 in 1928, while net earnings after expenses and taxes were \$78,086,828, against \$72,568,249. Gross income was \$85,694,693, against \$79,721,444. All figures for each period are for properties now composing the system, while net earnings of properties disposed of are included in other income.

The company acquired on Jan. 7 all assets of the Standard Power and Light Corporation, including more than 94 per cent of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company, holdings in the stock of the Market Street Railway Company of San Francisco, and in bonds of the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company.

In exchange for these assets, Standard Gas assumed the payment of principal and interest on \$24,000,000 of 6 per cent gold debentures of Standard Power, surrendered to Standard Power 2,997,014 shares of that company's participating preferred stock, and issued to Standard Power 220,000 shares of its prior preference \$7 cumulative stock and 600,000 shares of its common stock. These changes, the report says, have simplified the capital structure of Standard Gas and have enabled the company to consolidate its position in the strategic Pittsburgh district.

### Borg-Warner Corporation

The Borg-Warner Corporation reports for quarter ended March 31 net of \$1,097,811, after interest, depreciation and Federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to 84 cents a share (par \$10) on 1,230,686 shares of common, against \$1,851,993, or \$3 a share on 596,906 common shares in first quarter of 1929.

Balance sheet as of March 31 shows current assets of \$19,919,468, of which

We have orders in

**Chicago Rapid Transit**  
First 6—1944

**Chicago Rapid Transit**  
First 6—1953

**Chicago Rapid Transit**  
6—1963

**Metro. West Side Elevated**  
First 4—1938

**Metro. West Side Elevated**  
Extension 4—1938

**Northwestern Elevated**  
First 5—1941

**Union Loop Elevated Ry.**  
First 5—1945

**BABCOCK, RUSHTON  
& COMPANY**

Established 1895—

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137 S. La Salle St., Chicago  
Central 8900

\$3,123,886 was cash and \$4,419,455 marketable securities, while current liabilities were \$5,530,771.

### Briggs and Stratton Corporation

The Briggs and Stratton Corporation reports for the three months ended March 31, 1930, net profit, after taxes, of \$301,041, equivalent to \$1 a share on the 300,000 shares of common stock. This is more than twice the net profit for any previous first quarter except that of 1929, which was \$342,243, equivalent to \$1.14 a share on the common. Profit for the quarter just closed was 23 per cent in excess of profit for the final quarter of 1929, which, after giving effect to year-end adjustments, amounted to \$244,107.

### Chicago & North Western

New financing for the Chicago & North Western Railway Company has been announced amounting to \$5,031,000. The financing is in the form of an issue of 4% per cent general mortgage bonds.

Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

STOCK EXCHANGE.				STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
250 Abbott Laboratories	44	43	44	1,100 Electric Research Lab	1%	1%	1%
700 Acme Steel Co.	72	71	72	300 Empire Gas & Fuel	7% pf	94%	94%
500 Adams Mfg Co	31	30	31	100 Do 6% pf	8%	8%	8%
2,500 Adams Royalty	16	10	14	5,800 Farbiss Finish Co	9	7½	8%
2,550 Addressograph Int Co	35%	35	35%	1,150 Fitzsimmons & Connell	63	60%	61
400 Allis Chalmers	20	18	20	51,250 Foote Boro G & M Co	22	19½	20½
650 All Amer Mohawk Corp.	3%	3	3½	270 Gardner Denver Co	61%	59	60
2,550 Allied Products	45%	41%	41%	70,950 General Theatre	51	47½	49%
2,750 Allied Motor Ind	17½	15½	16	200 General Water Wks Corp	29	29	29
250 American Colorotype	32½	32	32½	Do pf	92½	86	92½
1,500 Am Com'wth Power A.	26%	26	26	2,350 Georgia Barklow Co	18	16½	18
100 Do war	4½	3½	4½	3,350 Gleaner Com Harvester	35	33½	35
1,100 Am Equities Co	18½	18½	18½	2,200 Great Lakes Aircraft	6%	6	6½
210 Am Public Service pf	99	97½	99	1,378 Great Lakes D & D	.215	190%	205
112 Am Public Utilities pf	94%	92	92	200 Greif Bros	41	41	41
157 Am Tel & Tel	92	90	92	200 Greyhound Corp	12½	12½	12½
650 Am Radio Tel St.	3	2½	3	231,300 Grigsby-Grunow Co	27%	27	26½
550 Am Service Co	9%	9½	9½	250 Hall Printing Co.	27%	27	27½
4,200 Am Utility & Gen Corp.	13%	12	13%	500 Harnischfeger Corp	30½	29½	29½
20 Am Yvette Co	4½	4	4½	1,100 Hartford Times pf	22½	22½	22½
11,100 Appalachian Gas	14	13½	14	250 Hibbard, S. & Co	56½	56	56½
24,650 Art Metal Works	22½	22	23	200 Hormel Co & A	29½	28½	28½
200 Assco Apparel Ind	41	40	40	5,250 Houdaille-Hershey Corp A	28	24	24
150 Assco Investment Co	62	61½	61½	20,950 Do B	26½	20%	21½
485 Assco Tel & Tel	64%	62	64%	150 Husman-Ligonier Co	15	13	15
184 Assco Tel & Tel	96	90	96	275 Illinois Brick Co	24	22½	22½
4,000 Assco Tel Utilities	27	26	28	275 Ind Pneumatic Tool	53	51	51
150 Atlas Stores	35	34	34	3,600 Inter Num Oil pf	47	46½	46½
2,150 Auburn Automobile	250	236	244	38,150 Indiana Util Inc.	44½	31½	33½
160 Automatic Washer cv pf	13	13	13	40,600 Insull Util Inv Inc.	69½	68½	69
208 Backstay Welt	30	29½	30	40,750 Do 2d pf	96½	95½	95½
100 Balaban & Katz	80	79	79	15,600 Iron Fireman Mfg v t cts	25	24½	24½
10 Do pf	100	100	100	3,950 Jackson Motor Shaft	18½	16	16
2,250 Bancroft Co	24½	23	23½	30,900 Jefferson Elec Co	56½	53	53
1,300 Bastian Blessing	41	38½	40	10,600 Kalamazoo Stove	83	78	79½
550 Baxter Laundry	7	6½	6½	1,550 Katz Drug Co	41½	40	40
350 Beatrice Creamery	91	88	88	3,550 Kllogg Switchboard	6½	6½	6½
35,600 Beech Aviation	35%	35	35	3,550 Krocend Pipe Tube	14½	12½	12½
51,550 Borg Warner	17½	16	16	3,600 Kentucky Util pf	50	45	45
550 Do pf	101	99½	100	3,050 Keystone Steel & Wire	15	15½	15½
200 Bonar Vivitone Corp	11½	11	11	20 Kir Co pf	18	18	18
2,000 Brach & Sons	15½	15½	15½	35 Kuppenheimer & Co	35	35	35
150 Bright Star Electric A.	2½	1	2½	820 Lane Drug Stores	3½	3	3
150 Do B	1	1	1	200 Do pf	6	6	6
1,800 Brown Fence & Wire	26	23	23½	150 La Salle Extension	2½	2½	2½
300 Do H	27	26	26	13,300 Libby, McNeill & Libby	22½	18½	19½
550 Bruce Co (El)	50	51	50	150 Lincoln Printing	23	23	23
9,200 Burroughs Trading Corp	51%	50	50½	10,100 Do warrants	1½	1½	1½
8,650 Do ctfs	37½	36	37½	3,050 Do pf	44½	44½	44½
1,100 Do pf	36½	34½	34½	4,120 Lindsay Light Co.	14½	13	14
2,650 Butler Brothers	12½	11½	12	7,575 Lindsay-Munn Publishing	27½	25	26½
20 Bulova Watch Co pf	41½	41½	41½	2,250 Lion Oil Refining	27½	25	25½
100 Bunte Bros	20	20	20	50 Loudon Packing Co	52	50½	50½
500 Campbell W & C Fdry	27	27	27	8,000 Lynch Glass Mach	29½	26	28½
6,550 Castle & Co	68	64	64½	186,200 Majestic Household Util	74	51	59
2,500 CeCo Mfg	18½	17½	17½	2,700 Manhattan Dearborn	39½	37½	39
367 Central Ill Pub Sec pf	96	94½	96	10,100 Mapes Construction	44½	44½	44½
3,520 Central Ill Sec Co	30%	29	30	1,450 Marshall Field & Co	13½	13½	13½
10 Central Ind Power cts	90%	90%	90%	20,350 Marshall Field & Co	46½	47	47
9,150 Central Pub Service Del	35%	33	35	50 Material Service Corp	22½	22½	22½
9,500 Do A	12½	12	12	30 McGraw Electric Co	25½	24½	25
14,100 Central S W Utility	29½	28	28	95 McQuay-Norris Mfg	48	48	48
250 Do pr pf	105	104½	104½	1,550 Meadows Mfg Co	3	2½	3
600 Do pf	96	97½	96	200 Memphis Natural Gas	20	20	20
80 Centr States P & L pf	92	95	92	600 Midcon Laundries Co	10	10	10
200 Chain Belt	45%	47½	47½	10,200 Mid West Tel Co	28½	25½	26½
200 Chi City & Cons Ryws	1%	1%	1%	193,500 MidWest Utilities	37½	35½	36½
752 Chicago Corp	17½	17	17½	750 Do 6% pf	106½	106	106
8,200 Chicago Corp	15%	15%	15%	5,850 Do warrants A	4½	4½	4½
160 Chicago Flexible Shaft	15	14	14	5,200 Do warrants B	6½	6½	6½
2,900 Chicago Inv Corp	10%	8½	8½	1,300 Midland United Co	28½	26½	26½
800 Do pf	40	38½	38½	955 Midland Util 7% prior pf	110	106½	110
100 Chicago, North S & M pf	23	23	23	323 Do pf A	97	92	104½
113 Do pr pf	96	95	96	368 Do pf A	6	6	6
100 Chicago Railways Ser 2	2%	2%	2%	120 Miller Leather	37½	37½	37½
70 Chicago Yellow Cab	30	28½	29½	150 Miller & Albert pf	97½	97½	97½
93,450 Chicago Service Co	44½	41%	43	50 Mississippi Valley Util pf	93½	93½	93½
3,350 Chicago Water Serv	16½	16½	16½	50 Do 6% pf	93½	93½	93½
1,650 Commonwealth Edison	32%	29	32	6,750 Modine Mfg	72	67	67
1,450 Do pf	45%	44½	45	245 Mohawk Rubber	11½	10%	11½
100 Contl Steel Corp	23	22	22½	30,950 Mo-Kan Pipe Line	30%	29½	29½
29,730 Contl Chicago Corp	25	22	22½	645 Monihan Mfg	19½	19	19½
4,400 Do pf	47	46	46½	645 Monroe Chemical Co	10½	10	10½
7,700 Do safe	71½	67½	68	550 Morain Lithograph	20%	20	20
1,100 Consumers Co	5½	5	5	1,150 Morris Wood A	11½	11½	11½
68,150 Corp Corp	15%	14	14½	1,700 Muncie Gear A	8½	8½	8½
91,750 Corp Sec Co	27%	27%	27%	2,650 Do B	3½	3½	3½
8,550 Do ctfs	72	71	72	4,250 Muskegon Motors Spec	24½	21	21
941 Crane Co	44	43	44	10 Nachman Springfilled	19½	18	18
234 Do pf	115	115	115	115 National Battery Co	28½	28½	28½
240 Curtis Lighting Co	20%	20	20½	1,550 National Elec Power A.	35½	33½	33½
60 Curtis Mfg	25%	25%	25½	600 National Family Stores	17	17	17
175 Decker & Cohn	14%	14	14	1,700 National Leather	2½	1½	2½
95 De Mees, Inc.	20	19½	20	1,700 National Pub Envry Env pf	48½	48½	48½
10 Dexter Co	15%	15½	15½	1,05			

# Chicago Securities—Chicago Stock Exchange

## News and Transactions

man Company might be expected to result in many economies, it was said in Wall Street.

The Pullman Company's subsidiary is engaged in passenger car manufacturing, the Pullman car service and other railroad transportation and equipment activities. Its total assets at the end of 1928 were more than \$305,000,000.

General American reported recently that its earnings in the first quarter were \$1,703,917 after all charges, equivalent to \$2.21 a share on 771,000 shares, the average outstanding in the quarter. This compares with \$1,157,200 in the first quarter of 1929. Total assets at the end of 1929 were more than \$68,000,000.

### Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company and subsidiaries report for the three months ended on March 31 a net profit of \$174,215 after depreciation, interest and Federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on the preference stock to 5 cents a share on the outstanding common stock. In the corresponding period of 1929 the net profit was \$325,301, equivalent to 80 cents a common share.

### H. M. Byllesby & Co.

John J. O'Brien, president of H. M. Byllesby & Co., has announced that Class A and Class B stockholders of the company will be offered the privilege to subscribe to additional stock on the basis of one additional share for each eight shares held as of May 5, 1930. For this purpose the board of directors has authorized the issuance of additional Class A and Class B stock to the extent of one-eighth the amount of such stock outstanding at the close of business May 5.

New stock will be offered to stockholders at \$50 per share, and stockholders may make payments in full or before June 5 or they may make the payments in five monthly installments of 20 per cent each on June 5, July 5, Aug. 5, Sept. 5 and Oct. 6. Six per cent interest will be allowed on instalment payments. This offer will expire June 5.

Proceeds from the sale of this additional stock will be used in development and expansion of the company's business and for other corporate purposes.

### Houdaille Hershey Corporation

For the first quarter of the current year the Houdaille Hershey Corporation reported net earnings of \$80,365 after all charges, including depreciation, provision for Federal taxes and unusual expenses incurred in moving the company's Canadian plant.

Claire L. Barnes, president, stated that "this figure was considerably below earlier expectations, due to postponement of releases caused by drastic curtailment of automobile production during the first two and one-half months. A marked improvement set in about the middle of March, as evidenced by the fact that net earnings for March were greater than those for the entire first quarter. The month of April already has shown a decided improvement over March and there is every indication that the second quarter will be very satisfactory. Voluntary curtailment on the part of most automobile manufacturers during recent months undoubtedly has laid a firm foundation for favorable future business."

### Link-Belt Company

The Link-Belt Company reports for the three months ended on March 31 a net profit of \$650,304 after charges and Federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on the preferred stock to 82 cents a share on the no par value common stock. In the corresponding period of 1929 net profit was \$710,183, equivalent to 91 cents a share on the common stock.

### Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

Plans for the investment of \$9,217,507 by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company for additions, extensions and improvements to its plant and property in Northern Indiana in 1930 have been outlined in a petition filed with the Public Service Commission of Indiana.

The petition asks for authority to issue

and sell \$5,000,000 par value of the company's 6 per cent preferred stock and 500,000 shares of its common stock without par value to yield the company not less than \$9,550,000 to finance this expansion program and to reimburse the company's treasury for other capital expenditures already made.

The largest single project in the company's expansion program as outlined in the petition is the construction of an electric generating station at Michigan City. Construction of this station, which will have an initial capacity of 64,000 kilowatts, or approximately 85,300 horsepower, was commenced late last year. It will be placed in operation in 1931.

Another large expenditure is being made in the construction of electric underground transmission lines from the State-line generating station to the Marktown substation in Indiana Harbor. This project, including the underground work, substation and switching equipment, is necessary to meet demands for service in the Calumet industrial district, which includes Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago.

### Ohio Water Service Company

The Ohio Water Service Company, a subsidiary of the Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of \$632,923 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, as compared on an equivalent property basis with \$585,336 for the preceding twelve months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled \$250,606, as against \$229,512. Gross income amounted to \$382,317, which compares with \$355,824 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929.

### Oregon-Washington Water Service Company

The Oregon-Washington Water Service Company, a subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of \$614,481 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, as compared with \$588,629 for the preceding twelve months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled \$355,921, as against \$320,021. Gross income amounted to \$278,919, which compares with \$268,608 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929.

### Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the four weeks ended on April 23 decreased \$1,455,678 from the corresponding period of 1929, and \$1,370,372 from the business done from Jan. 2 to April 3 in 1929, according to an announcement yesterday. Sales for the four weeks ended on April 23 were \$30,495,295, compared with \$31,950,973 in the corresponding period of 1929, a decrease of 4.5 per cent, while from Jan. 2 to April 23 sales in 1930 were \$110,114,879 and in 1929 \$111,485,251, a decrease of 1.2 per cent.

The announcement said that the four-week period ended April 23 showed an increase of 21 per cent from the previous four-week period, due to the seasonal Easter buying. Sales for the four weeks ended April 23 were the largest for any similar period this year, comparing with \$25,174,441 in the third period, \$27,624,978 in the second and \$26,820,165 in the first.

### Starrett Investing Corporation

The Starrett Investing Corporation, a subsidiary of The Starrett Corporation, has purchased 156,000 square feet of property in Chicago adjoining the new Leif Erickson Drive, fronting on Lake Michigan and facing Burnham Park at Forty-eighth Street. Starrett Brothers, Inc., the Illinois construction subsidiary of The Starrett Corporation, will immediately improve part of this property with a forty-story cooperative apartment building containing 800 rooms and a 200-car garage, representing an investment in land and building of \$4,500,000. This structure will be located on the southwest corner of Chicago Beach Drive and Forty-eighth Street, overlooking Lake Michigan and Burnham Park. Short-term financing for this immediate improvement has been arranged with the Law Beck

Corporation, and permanent financing will be effected by an institutional loan. Starrett Investing Corporation will also cooperate with the Beach Hotel Company in the development of the remaining vacant property between the plot just purchased and Hyde Park Boulevard.

On the property which has been acquired it is planned to erect ten skyscraper buildings similar to this first unit; the entire project when completed will represent an investment of over \$50,000,000. Starrett Brothers, Inc., recently completed ten apartment buildings of this type in the Park Avenue district of New York City.

### Standard Power and Light Corporation

The first annual statement of the Standard Power and Light Corporation since its reorganization, which is taken into account by the report, although it took place early in 1930, shows consolidated assets of \$1,118,942,244 as of Dec. 31, last. Under the reclassification of capital stock and other transactions accomplished as of Jan. 7, Standard Power and Light acquired a majority of the common stock of the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

Consolidated earnings of Standard Power and subsidiary and affiliated companies for 1929 shows a balance equivalent to \$4.24 a share earned on 1,760,000 common shares outstanding. No effort is made in the report to compare the 1929 results with previous years, as the balance sheet and income statement are reported on the revised basis.

The balance sheet of Standard Power for Dec. 31, giving effect to the reorganization, gives the following principal items:

Assets.	
Plant, property, rights, franchises, &c.	\$993,068,514
Investments, &c.	26,303,584
Sinking funds and other deposits	1,374,252
Current assets	59,273,402
Deferred charges	38,922,493
Total	\$1,118,942,244
Liabilities.	
Funded debt, subs. and affiliates	\$472,259,272
Purchase obligations	1,900,000
Notes payable	4,300,524
Accounts payable	9,049,436
Accrued liabilities	24,382,644
Deferred liabilities	9,300,003
Misc. unadjusted credits	2,495,196
Reserves	58,763,285
Preferred stocks, company	15,576,910
Preferred stocks, subs. and affiliates	276,141,750
Common stocks, company	68,236,667
Common stocks, subs. and affiliates	108,015,967
Surplus, company	2,579,969
Surplus accrued to stks. owned	10,725,995
Surplus accrued to public's holdings	24,381,927
Total	\$1,118,942,244

Surplus of \$42,566,184 at the dates of acquisition of capital stocks of subsidiary and affiliated companies was eliminated.

Gross earnings of the company and subsidiary and affiliated companies for 1929 were \$172,762,748, including \$18,564,661 from the Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, while expenses and taxes were \$94,675,920, including \$14,519,349 for the Shaffer company. Net earnings were \$78,086,828, of which \$4,045,812 represented net earnings of the Shaffer company, and gross income was \$85,694,933.

Net income after all charges and reserves was \$37,626,560, while net income of the parent company after minority interests was \$8,581,942. Surplus after preferred dividends paid and accrued amounted to \$7,472,053.

The report shows that subsidiary and affiliated public utility companies supply electric power and light, gas, transportation and other utility services in twenty States to 1,583 cities and towns having a combined population of 6,300,000. The Deep Rock Oil Corporation, formerly the Shaffer Oil and Refining Company, also is a subsidiary of Standard Gas and Electric.

In a letter to stockholders Victor Emanuel, president, briefly reviews the changes effected on Jan. 7 last whereby the assets of Standard Power and Light were transferred to Standard Gas and Electric in exchange for common shares

and other considerations. The assets transferred to Standard Gas and Electric included more than 94 per cent of the common stock of the Philadelphia Company, supplying utility services in Pittsburgh and adjacent territory, and holdings in stock of the Market Street Railway Company, San Francisco, and in bonds of the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company.

In exchange for these and other assets Standard Gas and Electric assumed payment of principal and interest on \$24,000,000 6 per cent gold debentures of Standard Power, surrendered 2,997,014 shares of participating preferred stock of Standard Power for cancellation and issued to Standard Power 220,000 shares of prior preference and 600,000 shares of common stock of Standard Gas. At the same time United States Electric Power Corporation exchanged with Standard Power and Light Corporation 580,000 shares of Standard Gas and Electric common stock for 880,000 shares of new common stock of Standard Power and Light.

### Struthers Wells-Titusville Corporation

The Struthers Wells-Titusville Corporation reports for 1929 net earnings of \$488,347 after interest, taxes and other charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$4.05 a share on the 81,517 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$334,234, or \$2.14 a share on 81,336 shares outstanding at the end of the previous year.

### Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.

Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation have reduced the annual dividend on the common stock from \$3.50 to \$1, causing one of the sharpest breaks in a listed stock seen on the New York Stock Exchange since the beginning of the recovery of last Fall. Upon the announcement of the news the corporation's stock fell off by half and full points to 30% from 42.

The preliminary report of the company for the first three months of this year gave net profit of \$656,011, after depreciation and Federal taxes, against \$2,054,224 in the first three months of 1929. The earnings for the first quarter of this year are equivalent to 50 cents a share on the outstanding 1,298,919 shares of \$10 par value capital stock of the company, against \$1.58 a share on the same number of shares in the first quarter of 1929.

### Utilities Power and Light Corporation

The Utilities Power and Light Corporation, controlling operating public utility groups in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, shows consolidated gross revenues from public utility operations in 1929 of \$52,348,886 as compared with \$42,240,584 in 1928, an increase of 21 per cent, according to the annual report mailed to the company's stockholders. Net income, after depreciation and income taxes, amounted to \$7,617,657, as compared with \$4,496,882, or an increase of over 69 per cent. This large increase in net income after all charges resulted from improved operating efficiency and savings due to simplification of the financial and corporate structure of the subsidiaries, says Harry L. Clarke, president. The income available for preferred stock dividends was \$46.87 per share in 1929, as against \$27.67 per share in 1928. After preferred dividends, these earnings were equivalent to \$4.79 per share on 1,351,214 shares of Class A stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1929, as compared with \$4.31 per share on 781,876 shares of Class A stock outstanding at the end of 1928. After Class A dividends, the earnings were equal to \$1.48 per share on 1,167,887 shares of Class B stock, and \$1.48 per share on 1,633,185 shares of common stock outstanding Dec. 31, 1929. Together these earnings on the Class B and common stock aggregated \$2.96 as compared with \$2.22 per share earned on 902,326 Class B shares outstanding at the end of 1928. There was no common stock outstanding in 1928.

The balance sheet of the corporation and its subsidiaries shows as of Dec. 31, 1929, total assets of \$401,836,106, as compared with \$322,237,650 at the end of 1928.

# New England Securities—Boston Stock Exchange

## News and Transactions

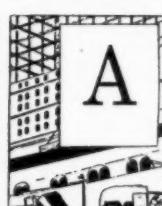
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LARGE electrical manufacturing combine built around the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation and which would result in a corporation with a capitalization of about \$10,000,000 and gross business of more than \$20,000,000 is being discussed, it was announced following a conference of New York bankers with manufacturers and officials of Lawrence, Mass., in that city. This merger was discussed about eight months ago, but plans were halted temporarily by the stock market upheaval.

The first step, it is stated, will be the welding together of the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation and the Noma Electric Company. The Pilot corporation is the largest manufacturer of radio parts in the world and one of the largest manufacturers of radio tubes. The Noma Electric Company is a leading manufacturer of electric lamps and other electrical appliances.

The merger plan will eventually bring together half a dozen other manufacturers of electrical supplies. The manufacturing activities of this large inde-

pendent concern will be concentrated at Lawrence, Mass.

News that the merger plans had been revived and were fast nearing completion became known following the conference of bankers and manufacturers at the Everett Mills in Lawrence, Mass. The Everett Mills is now the home of the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation and its subsidiaries.

The conference was attended by Isidor Goldberg, president of the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation; Joseph Block, president of the Noma Electric Company; Jerome B. Sullivan, Moritz Rothberger and Louis Reich, partners of the banking and brokerage firm of Jerome B. Sullivan & Co.; Arthur Loewenstein, banker; L. P. Sawyer, a recently elected director of the General Electric Company and a former director of the General Electric Company and the R. C. A. Photophone Company; Henri Sadacca, president of the Allan Manufacturing Company and vice president of the Pilot and Noma companies; James L. Benjamin, treasurer of the Pilot Radio and Tube Corporation, and Albert Sadacca, and directors of the Industrial Bureau of Lawrence.

Following the meeting it was asserted that the combine would make Lawrence the electrical and radio centre of the United States.

Mr. Rothenberger stated that it had been the plan last Fall to consolidate

the Pilot and the Noma interests and to move them both to Lawrence, but the merger was postponed because of the stock market situation.

### American Commonwealths Power Corporation

Frank T. Hulswit, president of the American Commonwealths Power Corporation, announces the acquisition of the gas generating and distribution facilities in the cities of St. Albans, Barre, Springfield and St. Johnsbury, Vt., and North Attleboro and Ware, Mass. This brings the total number of communities now served by the system of American Commonwealths Power Corporation up to 383.

According to Mr. Hulswit, the properties serve growing communities which should add substantially to the gross and net earnings of American Commonwealths Power System, which for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, amounted to \$26,384,437 and \$11,991,826 respectively. These are the largest earnings reported by American Commonwealths Power Corporation, being an increase over a year ago of \$8,341,429 in gross and \$4,793,372 in net. After deducting interest on the funded debt and dividends on the preferred stock of all companies, American Commonwealths Power Corporation reports a balance of \$4,192,208 for reserves, Federal taxes

**Springfield Fire & Mar. Ins.**

**New Hampshire Fire Ins.**

**Boston Insurance**

**Berkshire Fine Spinning**

**York Manufacturing**

**West Point Mfg.**

**Sanford Mills**

**H. D. KNOX & CO.**

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### Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
305 Air Investors	9	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	425 Mohawk	40	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
45 Allen & Fisher	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14	507 Nash Motors	50	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
913 Am & Cont.	28	27	27 1/2	27	73 Nat Leather	2	2	2	2
30 Am Brit & C pf.	71	71	71	71	135 Nat Sec Co.	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
195 Am Equities	10	10	10	10	15 N E Equity	32	31	31	31
7,344 Am Founders	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	15 Do pf	87	86	87	87
80 Am Fneu.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	632 N E Elec & Tel.	159	157	158	158
90 Do 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	322 N Y NH & H	119 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
285 Do 2d pf.	23 1/2	23	23	23	10 Nipissing	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3,859 Am Tel & T.	260 1/2	250 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2	295 N & S Am Co.	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
99,853 Am rts	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	7,590 No Butte	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
70 Am Wool	14	14	14	14	7 No N H	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
241 Do pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	105 No Tex E pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
590 Amoskeag	15 1/2	14 1/2	15	15	11 Nor & Wor pf.	135	135	135	135
500 Ark Nat Gas.	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 Old Colony	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
88 Assoc Gas & E A.	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	16,560 Quincy	34 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
3,096 Anaconda	69 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	3,906 Do rights	.60	.20	.20	.20
500 Arco Alum Pel.	.50	.46	.46	.46	1,191 Ry & Lt Sec.	90	87	88 1/2	88 1/2
100 Arcadian	.35	.35	.35	.35	120 Steepe Bush H.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
810 Arizona Com	1%	1%	1%	1%	125 St Law P pf.	67	67	67	67
820 Av Sec of N E	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	980 St Mary's Rd.	21	19 1/2	20	20
112 Bigelow San	73	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	470 Sec Inc Ed.	6	5 1/2	6	5 1/2
333 Bonanza	.60	.50	.50	.50	2,823 Shawmut As	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
99 B & A.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	5 So Surety	65	65	65	65
102 B & M p pf.	111	111	111	111	110 Spencer Trask	42 1/2	42	42	42
21 Do p A	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	1,087 Stone & Web.	.110	104 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
236 Do pf A s.	84	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	139 Sullivan Ma	52	51 1/2	52	51 1/2
38 Do pf B s.	127	127	127	127	309 Sup & Bos	.5	.5	.5	.5
8 Hos & Prov.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	310 Swift Co.	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
521 Bos El	82 1/2	81	82	81	150 Wldfr Int.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
22 Do pf	92	92	92	92	234 Torrington	61	60	60	60
71 Do 1st pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	560 Tower Mfg	2	2	2	2
222 Do 2d pf.	95	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	119 Tri Cont Co.	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
371 Eng Per Prod	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	5 Do pf	35	34	34	34
175 Brown Co pf.	81	80	80	80	375 Un Twist Dr.	13	13	13	13
125 Cliff Mining	10	5	10	10	430 Un Fruit	67 1/2	66	67	67
2,028 Cal & Hecla	23 1/2	20	20	20	1,088 Un Shoe Ma.	21	20	20	20
100 Chat Ph Al	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	2,608 Un Overseas	22	20	20	20
2,028 Chas Sec	44 1/2	41	42 1/2	42 1/2	1,919 U S Elec Pr.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
135 Cont Sec	60	60	60	60	1,579 U S Steel	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
1,722 Cr & Range	14	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1,681 Utah Apex	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1,337 Credit Al	14	14	14	14	1,132 Utah Metals	.65	.55	.55	.55
747 Cr Cork Int	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	648 Ult Eq pf.	89 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
25 East Bos Ld.	4	4	4	4	3,960 Ult Hy & Ry	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
630 East Butte	1 1/2	1	1	1	240 Venex Co	2	1	2	1
947 East G & F As	38 1/2	37	37	37	3,925 Venex Mex	18 1/2	13 1/2	14	14
622 Do pf	95	94	94	94	200 Vermont & Mass.	118	118	118	118
557 Do pf	80 1/2	78 1/2	80	80	250 Waldorf System	31	31	31	31
5 E Mass	.8	.8	.8	.8	340 Whittlesey Mfg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
60 Do p B	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	16 Wilson Jones	50	50	50	50
60 Do Adj	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2					
818 Eng S S	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2					
100 Do pf	48	48	48	48					
38 Do 1st pf.	99 1/2	99	99	99					
500 Econ Gro	34	32	32	32					
961 Ed El Ill.	270	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2					
2,340 Employ As	27 1/2	26 1/2	27	27					
73 Eng Pub S	63 1/2	60	63 1/2	63 1/2					
30 Do ct	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2					
548 First Nat St.	57	55	56 1/2	56 1/2					
25 Globe Un Ex.	18	18	18	18					
300 Green T & D	18 1/2	16	16	16					
45 Greif Br A.	41	40 1/2	41	41					
200 Hatt Rock	1 1/2	33	33	33					
10 Hattin Eng. A.	33	33	33	33					
35 Do B	16 1/2	16	16	16					
540 Hygrade L	31	28	31	31					
50 Do pf	88	88	88	88					
2,281 Int But Hole	15 1/2	10 1/2	15	15					
290 Int Carriers	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2					
319 Int Hydro	52 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2					
110 Isl Cr Coal	39 1/2	39	39	39					
5 Do pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					
938 Isle Royale	97 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2					
840 Japkin Tel	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2					
205 Keweenaw	2 1/2	2	2	2					
136 Kid Pea Ac.	89	86	86	86					
1,559 Krueger & T.	35 1/2	33 1/2	34	34					
200 La Salle	95	90	90	90					
745 Lake Cop.	1 1/2	1	1						

# New England Securities—Boston Stock Exchange

## News and Transactions

and surplus, equivalent to over \$2.53 per share on the total number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock presently outstanding, or 1,655,723 shares. This is an increase of \$1.24 per share over the earnings reported a year ago, when the balance available for reserves, Federal taxes and surplus amounted to \$1,413,183 on 1,092,627 shares of common stock outstanding.

These earnings do not include the corporation's investment in stocks of other companies in which a minority interest is held. This investment has a market value exceeding \$11,500,000, which is carried on the books of the corporation at approximately \$5,200,000.

American Commonwealths Power Corporation was organized under the laws of Delaware in January, 1927, and since then its gross revenues and assets have increased to such an extent that its expansion has probably been greater proportionately than that of any other public utility company during the same period of time.

The larger part of the growth in gross revenues has come from new companies which during these three years have been added to the system of the corporation, but on examination of reports of the subsidiary companies which were acquired during the early part of the corporation's existence, it is revealed that the companies themselves have experienced a material increase in assets and gross and net reserves under the present management.

With the corporation still in an expansion period, and with the full benefits from its management economies yet to be realized, it is stated, there is every reason to believe that the next few years will show further substantial increases in the balance available for reserves and surplus.

The first utility operating group acquired by American Commonwealths Power Corporation was the Community Power and Light Company, operating in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and New Mexico, and primarily serving its respective communities with electric light and power.

Later, the General Public Utilities Company was acquired, which operates in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Florida and South Dakota and which was later grouped with the Community Power and Light Company under the American Community Power Company for the purpose of consolidated and economic management and improvement in service to the areas in which subsidiary companies of these two companies operated. During the period of this consolidation there was marked evidence of its economic value, not only to the areas served, but in the financial statements of these companies.

Almost simultaneous with the acquisition of the General Public Utilities Company, American Commonwealths Power Corporation formed the American Gas and Power Company for the purpose of allocating all of its main artificial gas manufacturing and distribution companies under one group. This company now controls subsidiary companies, manufacturing and distributing gas in areas in Minnesota, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Maine, including Minneapolis, Minn.; Birmingham, Ala.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., and Bangor, Me. Under the management of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, gas systems, like the electric systems acquired, have improved to such an extent that increases in the sales of gas for the year 1929 amounted to an increase of 9 per cent over the year 1928, which in turn showed an increase of 6½ per cent over the gas sales made during the year 1927.

In addition to the American Community Power Company, which is primarily an electric generating and distributing company, and American Gas and Power Company, which through its subsidiaries distributes artificial gas, American Commonwealths Power Corporation controls Union Gas Utilities, Inc., which owns a large natural gas system supplying a total population estimated at over 100,000 in Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The larger part of the natural gas output of this company is sold directly to industrial plants along the company's lines, which include some of the larger oil re-

fining companies operating in the United States.

During the year 1929 American Commonwealths Power Corporation acquired the National Gas and Power Corporation, Interstate Fuel and Light Company, Ramapo Gas Company and the West Shore Gas Company. It also acquired all of the outstanding obligations of American Commonwealths Power Associates (a voluntary Massachusetts trust), which controls the Lowell Gas Light Company of Lowell, Mass.

### Bangor & Aroostook

The report of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1930, showed net income of \$866,252 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after allowing for dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred stock, to \$5.68 a share (par \$50) earned on 141,792 shares of common stock. This compares with \$653,962, or \$5.56 a share, on 106,560 shares in the first quarter of 1929.

### Boston & Maine Railroad

The Boston & Maine Railroad in March earned net income of \$436,476, which compares with \$534,859 in March, 1929. For the first quarter of 1930, net income was \$1,178,552, compared with \$1,331,081 in the first three months of last year.

The reduction in operating revenues in March was \$403,477, with a falling off in

freight traffic aggregating \$185,122 and a decline in passenger revenues aggregating \$187,959. Operating expenses were reduced \$228,868, including a saving of \$125,579 in the transportation account.

For the three months ended March 31 there was a recession of \$725,918 in operating revenues, while net income was also affected by continued abnormal expenditures for improved maintenance of way and structures.

### Copper Range Company

The Copper Range Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, profit of \$839,742 before depreciation and depletion. This profit is equivalent to \$2.13 a share on the 395,000 shares of stock. In 1928 profit was \$727,687, equal to \$1.84 a share on the 394,755 shares then outstanding.

At the close of 1929 Copper Range Company had net current assets (excluding half of Champion Copper Company ownership of 100,000 shares which is equally divided with St. Mary's Mineral Land Company) of \$4,470,164.

President F. W. Paine says in part:

"The operation of the Baltic and Trimountain mines during the past ten years has shown an operating loss, before depreciation and depletion, in excess of \$1,750,000, in addition to which \$400,000 has been spent in this same period for special exploration and development work not charged directly to the operat-

ing cost. This is a loss in excess both of net profits and of dividends paid by the Copper Range Company for five years through and including 1928."

"To the close of 1919, the Baltic mine had shown total profits of \$13,958,864. This history fully justifies the work which has been done during the last ten years. Unfortunately, development and exploration of the mine at depth during this period has proven that the original ore deposit is continuous below the 25th level at the south end of the mine only, and here for a length too short to permit profitable operation. Our present program calls for diamond drilling to determine the character of the lode below the present workings on the 47th level. If these results are disappointing we shall extract developed ore and shaft pillars, preparatory to closing down the mine. Some moderate and final profit may result from this procedure."

"Trimountain has never been an important source of earnings, the excess of receipts over expenditures obtained from operating this property from the beginning up to the close of 1919 being about \$3,000,000, and a large part of this profit was obtained during the high prices for copper prevailing in 1916 and 1917. The work done on this property has been justified by the regularity of the lode and its location, just north of the Champion ore deposit which extends virtually to the boundary line. It is the intention to diamond drill below the present workings at Trimountain to learn the character of the deposit at greater depth, but not to continue to operate the Trimountain at a loss. Should favorable results be encountered in this drilling, access for further development would be possible from the adjoining Champion workings at such time as these reach sufficient depth."

### Harmony Mills

Harmony Mills has passed the quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75 due to be declared at this time.

Treasurer John Skinner states: "Owing to the present depressed condition of the textile industry, the directors considered it advisable to take no action on the preferred dividend at this time."

This is the first interruption of preferred dividends since May 1, 1916. Last payment on the common was in 1924, when 2½ per cent was disbursed. Outstanding capitalization comprises \$1,314,400 preferred stock and 41,964 common shares.

### Massachusetts Utilities Associates

Massachusetts Utilities Associates reports an increase of \$697,854 in gross revenue for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, against the twelve months ended March 31, 1929. For the month of March, 1930, the increase in gross revenue was \$19,583 over the corresponding month of 1929. Balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves as of March 31, 1930, was \$3,511,519, against \$3,275,969 as of March 31, 1929.

### New England Power Association

The New England Power Association and subsidiaries report for March net income for reserves and dividends of \$923,300, against \$832,397 for the same month of last year. Preferred dividends of New England Power Association for the month amounted to \$328,542 against requirements of \$274,981 a year ago, leaving balance for reserves and common dividends of \$694,758, as compared with \$557,416 for March, 1929.

### Maine Central Railroad

The Maine Central Railroad reports for March surplus after charges of \$153,122, comparing with surplus of \$71,850 for March, 1929.

Surplus after charges for three months ended March 31 was \$371,871, against \$168,749 for the corresponding period of 1929.

Earnings for March and three months compare as follows:

	1930	1929
March freight revenue	\$1,380,831	\$1,188,616
Passenger revenue	216,806	257,372
Railway oper. revenues	1,716,979	1,582,750
Surplus after charges	153,122	71,850
Two months' oper. rev.	5,049,278	4,630,245
Surplus after charges	371,871	168,749

\*Traded "Nominal."

# Southern Securities News—Transactions on Southern Exchanges



**R**ETAIL business in the Fifth Federal Reserve District continues sluggish. The pre-Easter season was not up to early expectations, due primarily to bad weather. The unseasonal conditions continued last week.

Four or five wholesale lines in the district report March sales lower than the parallel month of 1929, according to the latest trade bulletin. Drugs alone showed a gain for the month.

Sixty-nine wholesale firms, representing five lines, sent reports to the bank. March sales showed seasonal increases over February in all lines except dry goods, in which there was a decrease of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Total sales in groceries and shoes for the first quarter were larger than the sales in the first three months of 1929, but dry goods, hardware and drugs were lower.

Stocks on the shelves of reporting firms declined seasonably in all lines in March, and at the end of the month were lower in dry goods and hardware than on March 31, 1929. Grocery and shoe stocks were larger on the 1930 date.

Collections in all five lines were better in March than in February, but collections in groceries, shoes and hardware were lower in March than in the corresponding month last year.

Steady increase in the number of persons employed in the Atlanta district is revealed in a survey by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Most of the larger industries have increased their forces.

The biggest development scheduled is a \$3,000,000 warehouse and office building on the site of the old Union Depot. This station has been abandoned, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway having moved into a \$6,000,000 building. The new structure on the old site is being financed by Chicago capital.

The new gross sales tax is now in effect and \$100,000 has been paid to the state by corporations for the first quarter.

The State gasoline tax is maintaining an average of more than \$1,000,000 a month. March receipts were \$1,063,000.

The Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Savannah has applied for a charter as a national bank.

## Alabama Water Service Company

The Alabama Water Service Company, a subsidiary of the Federal Water Service Corporation, reports gross revenues of \$854,289 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1930, as compared with \$776,122 for the preceding twelve months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than Federal income tax, totaled \$447,333, as against \$404,358. Gross income amounted to \$406,956, which compares with \$371,764 for the year ended Feb. 28, 1929.

## Duquesne Gas Corporation

Furlaud & Co., Inc., and Cullen & Drew are offering a new issue of \$1,000,000 convertible 6½ per cent secured gold notes of the Duquesne Gas Corporation, dated March 15, 1930, and maturing March 15, 1935. The notes are priced at 98 and accrued interest to yield about 7 per cent. Each \$1,000 note is convertible on or after Nov. 15, 1930, and prior to maturity into eighty shares of

Week Ended Saturday, April 26, 1930

## Baltimore

	STOCKS	High	Low	Last
2,995 Arundel Corporation	45	45	45	
825 Annapolis Dairy Prod.	15	13	15	
20 Alt Coast Line of Conn.	173	173	173	
125 Appalachian Corporation	4%	4%	4%	
7,870 Baltimore Trust Co.	44%	43	44	
50 Baltimore Tube Co.	13	13	13	
1,235 Bell & Decker Mfg.	54	46%	47	
50 Berliner-Joyce Aircraft	12	12	12	
41 Chas. & Pot. Tel. of Balt.	116%	116	116%	
3,274 Cent Fire Ins Co.	58%	56%	57	
20 Com Credit Co. pf.	25	25	25	
10 Do 6½% p. w. w.	93	93	93	
263 Com G E L & P p.	127	123	126	
93 Do 5% A.	103%	102%	103%	
12 Do 5% A.	111	111	111	
10 Continental Trust Co.	221	221	221	
196 Consolidation Coal Co.	11½	11½	11½	
80 Eastern Rolling Mill.	22	21½	21½	
420 Emerson Bromo S. Inc.	33½	32	33½	
45/50 Eastern Rolling M. scrip.	22	21½	22	
10 Equitable Trust Co.	160%	160%	160%	
10 Empire 38th St. pf.	78	78	78	
150 Fidelity & Deposit	190	188	188½	
59 Fidelity & Guaranty Fire	45%	44%	44%	
10 Finance Serv. Co. A.	14%	14%	14%	
22 Do B.	15	15	15	
76 Finance Co. of Amer.	11½	11½	11½	
310 First National Bank.	51	50%	51	
10 J E Hurst & Co. Inc. pf	89	89	89	
5 Houston Oil Co. pf tr efs	90	90	90	
241 Mfrs Finance Co.	27%	27	27	
15 Do 2d pf.	17	17	17	
8 Do pf.	20	20	20	
361 Maryland Casualty	108	103	108	
63 Merch & Min Trans.	45%	45%	45%	
73 Mt Vernon-Woodby Mills	15%	15%	15%	
714 Mortgagage Bd & Title Cor.	13%	13%	13%	
14 Do of T. C. Corp.	46%	46%	46%	
120 Morris Plan Bank of Balt.	13	11½	11½	
306 Monongah W Pa 8% pf	25	24	24	
246 N Amsterdam Casualty.	41	41	41	
10 National Central Bank.	300	300	300	
255 Northern Central R. R.	87	87	87	
255 Park Bank	29	29	29	
100 Pa Water & Power Co.	92	90	91	
682 Fidelity & Guaranty.	45%	45%	45%	
70 Second S & S C 75% pd.	40	40	40	
100 Standard Gas Equip. Co.	14%	14%	14%	
25 United R. Sugar pf.	37½	37½	37½	
759 United Railway & El Co.	13	13	13	
200 Union Trust Co.	69	69	69	
20 W B & A Ry.	7	7	7	
50 Western Md D Cor pf.	94	93	94	
20 Do pr. pf.	54	54	54	

## BONDS

\$5,200 Baltimore City 3½%, 1980.	83	83	83
400 Do 4%, 1954.	98	98	98
2,000 Do 4%, 1955.	98	98	98
12,500 Do 4%, 1948. M & N.	98	98	98
8,000 Do 4%, 1958.	98	98	98
1,000 Balt Tr Co 5%, 1942.	85	85	85
1,000 Con Gas Co gen 4½%, 1994.	99½	99½	99½

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the common stock of the Duquesne Gas Corporation. A sinking fund, beginning June 10, 1930, calculated to retire approximately 50 per cent of this issue prior to maturity is provided.

Gross revenues of the properties owned by the corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, are reported as \$614,406. After operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, not including Federal income tax, net earnings available for interest, depreciation, depletion and Federal income tax amounted to \$533,606. After interest and fixed sinking fund requirements of \$240,000 on the first mortgage bonds, there remained a balance of \$293,606, equivalent to over 4½ times maximum annual interest requirements on this issue. The average balance for the three years 1930, 1931 and 1932 has been estimated to exceed ten times such interest requirements.

## Coca Cola Company

The Coca Cola Company has reported that sales in the first quarter of 1930 were \$8,370,598, an increase of 10.12 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Net profits for the quarter were \$1,849,156.

## Memphis Natural Gas Company

The Memphis Natural Gas Company reports for the first quarter of 1930 gross revenues totaling \$481,507, as compared with \$194,510 in the corresponding period of 1929, an increase of 147 per cent. Net revenues before interest, depreciation and Federal taxes totaled \$277,803, as compared with \$89,244 last year. The total volume of gas delivered in the first quarter of 1930 was 2,542,572,400 cubic feet, as compared with 958,629,091 in the first quarter of 1929.

## Houston Oil Company

A new issue of \$12,000,000 Houston Oil Company of Texas 5½ per cent secured sinking fund bonds, due May 1, 1940, has been placed on the market by Mackubin, Goodrich & Co. of Baltimore and Whitaker & Co. of St. Louis at 97, to yield 5.90 per cent. Application will

## Baltimore—Continued

Sales.	BONDS.	High	Low	Last
2,000 Con G E L & P 5s.	103½	103½	103½	
2,000 Elk Horn Coal 6½%, 1931.	97	96½	97	
1,000 Danville T & Pw 4½%, 41.	35	35	35	
5,000 Finance Co of Am 6½%, 34.	97½	97½	98	
1,000 Houston O C of T 5½%, 35.	102	102	102	
1,000 Iron Cy & G 6%, 1942.	98½	98½	98½	
1,000 Iron Cy & G 6%, 1942.	80	80	80	
1,000 I Benesch & S. Inc. 6½%, 39.	99	99	99	
3,000 Maryland El Ry 6½%, 37.	86	86	86	
56,000 Macon D & S R 6s.	70	64	70	
2,000 N Av Market. Inc. 6s.	90½	90½	90½	
2,000 Prudential C 6½%, 43.	101	101	101	
7,000 Richmond Dairy Co 6s.	98	98	98	
2,000 So Bankers Sec C 5s.	87½	87½	87½	
6,000 United P R Sub 6½%, 37.	84	84	84	
14,000 United Railways 1st 4½%, 49.	60½	60½	60½	
7,000 Do Income 4s.	43%	43%	43%	
6,800 Do fdg 5s.	64	64	64	
12,000 Washn B & A Ry 5s.	67	67	67	

## New Orleans

Sales.	LISTED STOCKS.	High	Low	Last
19 Chas A Kaufman.	78½	78½	78½	
426 Insurance Securities.	20	19½	20	
3 Penick & Ford pf.	107½	107½	107½	
1,000 Lane Cotton Mills.	17½	17½	17½	
1,104 Canan Bank & Trust.	170	170	170	
4 Hibernia Bank & Trust.	56%	54%	54%	
30 N O Bank & Trust.	140	140	140	
24 Whitney National Bank.	110	110	110	

## LISTED BONDS.

5,000 Kentucky Rock 6½%, x w. 101½.	101½	101½	101½
2,000 Little Rock Ry gen 5s.	95½	94½	95
8,000 N O Pub Service 4½%, 35.	99½	99½	99½
5,000 No Nat'l deb s w. w.	80	80	80
1,000 Atchafalaya Lev 5s. ser.	99%	99%	99%
9,500 New Orleans City 4s.	96	95½	96
7,000 N O Pub Imp 4s. 1950.	92	92	92
1,000 Do 1942.	95½	95½	95½
300 La State 4½%, 1950-59.	102	102	102

## CURB STOCKS.

660 Gillican Chipley.	4½	4	4
1 N O Country Club.	350	350	350
2 N O Pub Service pf.	97	96½	97
3,365 Standard Fruit.	7%	5½	7½
393 Do pf.	45	41	45
363 Wesson Oil & St. Dr.	28%	27½	27½
491 Do pf.	58%	58	58½

## CURB BONDS.

500 Jahncke Dry Dock 7s.	87	87	87


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# News of Foreign Securities



LONDON—Business on the Stock Exchange showed no expansion at the opening this week, public interest remaining at a low ebb. The deduction of dividends from the price of the war loan has attracted further buyers, the quotation improving to £101 1/4 after opening at £101 1/4. Other British funds were dull, owing to persistent weakness of the exchange. The conversion 3 1/2s were £76 13-16 and the War Loan declined to £101 3-16.

Following the week-end advance in Wall Street, Columbia Graphophone advanced to £7 7-16. His Master's Voice Gramophone also was firm at £4 25-32, while Vocalion rose from 9s to 11s 16d in anticipation of a promised report which, it is understood, is being posted to shareholders.

A rally late in the afternoon on Tuesday failed to pull the stock market out of the widespread depression. The 5 per cent War Loan alone among British Government stocks scored an advance, gaining 1-16 to £101 1/4. The conversion loan, consols and Victory bonds all finished lower.

The following are closing prices in the London Stock Exchange on April 29, with net change from prices on April 22.

	Closing Price	Chge.
Anglo-Dutch	33s 1/2	- 1s
Anglo-Persian	44s	+ 1/2
Brazilian Traction	51 - 2s	
British American Tobacco	55s + 1/2	
British Celanese	16s 10 1/2d - 3s 1/2d	
Bwana M'Kuba	17s 6d - 9d	
Cable & Wireless, A	52s - 2	
Do B	22s - 3	
Carreras	19s - 1s	
Celanese Corp of America	55s - 1/2	
Courtaulds	22s - 1/2	
Distillers	66s 6d - 9d	
De Beers	29 - 3s	
Dunlop Rubber	14s 6d + 1 1/2d	
Gramophone Co., Ltd.	47s + 1/2	
Hydroelectric (basis \$5-11)	\$48s - 3 1/2	
Imperial Tobacco	99s 4 1/2d - 7 1/2d	
Int Hold & Inv.	66s - 1	
Int Nickel	38 - 3 1/2	
London Midland Railway	£49s	- 3
London Underground	23s 6d + 1 1/2d	
Margarine Union	23s + 1/2	
Margarine Unie	23s + 1/2	
Ranck Eagle	14s - 4 1/2d	
Rand Mines	23 - 1	
Rio Tinto	42s + 1/2	
Royal Dutch	13s + 1/2	
Russian Asiatic	6d	
Shell Transport	67s + 1/2	
Sofrige 6% pf	23s + 1/2	
United Havana Railway	£194s - 3d	
Vickers	7s 4 1/2d - 3d	
War Loan 5s	£101 1/4 - 2	

?Ex-interest.

His Master's Voice Gramophone led the way among the industrials, rising 5-16 to £4 15-16, but Columbia Graphophone declined 1/2 to £66 1/2. Among the electrical stocks General Electric fell 6d to 47s 6d and Hydroelectric 1 1/2 to £49, while Brazilian Traction sagged 1/2 to £51 1/2 and International Nickel lost 1 point, declining to £36 1/4.

The London stock market experienced rather acute depression last week. British Government bonds declined with particular severity, owing to the less favorable monetary outlook. Apart from money market considerations, there

## LISTED FOREIGN BONDS

The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market for the week ended April 26, 1930, and for the year 1930 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1929, was as follows:

N. Y. Stock Exchange.	N. Y. Curb.
Last week . . . . .	\$13,555,000
Previous week . . . . .	10,216,500
Same week in 1929 . . . . .	12,709,500
Year to date . . . . .	245,888,000
1929 to date . . . . .	221,817,150
High.	Low.
10 Foreign Government Bonds . . . . .	107.54
	107.31

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1929.
British 5s . . . . .	103 3/4 @ 103 1/4	103 3/4 @ 100	103 @ 100 3/4
British con. 2 1/2s . . . . .	55 1/2 @ 54 1/2	56 1/2 @ 55 1/2	57 1/2 @ 53
British 4 1/2s . . . . .	99 1/2 @ 98 1/2	99 1/2 @ 99 1/2	100 @ 93 1/2
French rentes (in Paris) . . . . .	89.55 @ 88.25	89.50 @ 89.30	90.10 @ 86.15
French W. L. (in Paris) . . . . .	103.10 @ 102.85	102.90 @ 102.80	107.90 @ 100.70
			99.95 @ 99.66

seems to be no question that the budget has adversely affected the markets, particularly in the case of gilt-edge securities.

It has been necessary to adjust prices of investment stocks to the increase in income tax and this of course affects the whole basis of investment yields. The increase in the death duties is also unfavorable for investment values; added to which is the unpleasant impression created abroad by rising taxes in Great Britain when they are tending to fall in nearly all other countries. As had been expected, the high direct taxation is again tending to drive investors into more speculative securities, and this partly explains the activity and strength which a few groups of industrial shares have displayed since the budget was introduced.

### Paris

A selling movement started by professional speculators was held to be the cause of the weakness of stocks on the Bourse on Monday. End-of-the-month liquidation was not believed to have justified the sharp downward movement in prices in view of the tax reductions voted over the week-end by the French Parliament. Some electrical and industrial issues resisted the general tendency, but banks, motors, oils and textiles all dropped to lower levels.

The Bourse on Tuesday again was irregular and business slack. The Exchange Agents Association announced a reduction in brokerage charges, but this favorable factor did not overcome the hesitancy among traders, which was attributed in large measure to declines in New York, leading to a belief here of an impending drop in basic levels. Money will be plentiful for tomorrow's settlements.

After closing for the Easter holidays with much show of firmness and activity, Bourse prices became much more irregular when business was resumed last week. Furthermore, transactions dwindled rapidly, confirming the impression that the preceding week's recovery had been chiefly a consequence of professional operations. Capitalists continue to stay out of the market.

There seems to be no special explanation for the market's weakness; indeed, some surprise has been expressed that the knowledge of early reduction in the security tax, through vote of Parliament, has given no spur to stock market activity. Financial circles are inclined to think that the more irregular tendency at New York has contributed to weaken the Paris market. Also, the recent events in the copper market have given rise to fear that prices of raw materials may perhaps not yet have reached bottom.

The truth is that the opinion recently held concerning the probable immunity of the French market from the movement of depression elsewhere, has had to be reversed. It seems to be realized now that France cannot remain insensible to the effects of the world-wide trade reaction, which already has had considerable effect, notwithstanding the abundance of money. At all events, the financial press is much less optimistic, recognizing that the Paris market is passing through a period of depression which may last

longer than had been generally expected.

The following are closing prices on the Paris Bourse April 29, with net change from prices on April 22.

BONDS.	Closing Price (Francs).	Net Chg.
French rentes 3% perpetual . . . . .	87.85	
Do 4% 1917 . . . . .	101.40	+ .40
Do 5% 1915-16 . . . . .	103.40	+ .45
BANKS.		
Banque de France . . . . .	24,875	- 325
Banque de Paris et des Pays B. . . . .	3,105	- 170
Credit Lyonnais . . . . .	3,165	- 140
CANAL.		
Canal Maritime de Suez . . . . .	18,475	- 875
RAILROAD.		
Chemin de fer du Nord . . . . .	2,530	- 20
MINES.		
Mines de Courrières . . . . .	1,583	- 68
Mines de Lens . . . . .	1,324	- 49
Soc Miniere & Metalurgique . . . . .	1,091	- 94
PUBLIC UTILITIES.		
Cie Generale d'Electricite . . . . .	3,635	- 210
Soc Lyonnaise des Eaux . . . . .	3,570	- 130
Cie Fr des Procedes Thom-H . . . . .	1,115	- 101
Union d'Electricite . . . . .	1,425	- 25
INDUSTRIALS.		
Trefiliere & Laminoirs du Hav . . . . .	2,255	- 170
Societe Andre Citroen . . . . .	1,025	- 77
Ste Francaise Ford . . . . .	299	+ 7
Coty S A . . . . .	1,048	+ 6
Pechiney . . . . .	3,515	- 105
L'Air Liquide . . . . .	2,115	- 105
Etablissements Kuhlmann . . . . .	1,100	- 50
Galerie Lafayette . . . . .	186	
OIL.		
Royal Dutch . . . . .	4,235	+ 25
Geneva		

The following are closing quotations on April 29:

Union Financiere de Geneva . . . . .	719
Societe de Banque Suisse . . . . .	835
Credit Suisse . . . . .	955
American European Securities . . . . .	217
Do pf . . . . .	520
Lima Lgt, Pwr & Tramways pf . . . . .	570
Hispano Americana de Electricidad . . . . .	2,240
Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Cond Milk Co. . . . .	800
Kreuger et Toll . . . . .	817

BOND.	Bid.	Asked.
Soc Meridionale d'Electric 7s, '27	5,290	5,300

### Berlin

The Boerse opened the week with an uneven tendency. The volume of trading was restricted, being confined mainly to specialties, including Ostwerke and Schultheiss among the beer and spirits stocks, these two advancing 6 and 9 points respectively, to Lorenz of the low voltage group, which rose 6 1/2 points, and to A. K. U. shares, which were sought and moved 4 points higher. In the mining group Mansfeld dropped 6 points. Nordwolle, in the textiles, lost 3 1/2 points. Electrical shares also were weaker. Dyes Trust in the chemical group was sought and improved after early weakness.

With the exception of specialties, the potash group, Aschaffenburger Zellstoff of the Celanese group, and Maschinenbau Unternehmungen, which improved several points, Tuesday's session of the Boerse also was weak and trading was in small volume. Among the potash stocks Salzdetfurth was the greatest gainer of the day, jumping 10 points, followed by Aschaffenburger Zellstoff, which advanced 7 1/2 points.

The mining group, electricals, beer and spirits and artificial silks were dull and slightly lower in price. General interest

turned again to rents with fixed interest. Call money was 5 to 7 per cent.

The following quotations show the opening on the Berlin Stock Exchange on April 30, with net change from prices on April 23:

P. C.	Dol.
175 1/2	41.77 - 1/2
151 1/2	36.06 - 8 1/2
228	54.26 - 1 1/2
151 1/2	36 - 2 1/2
145	51 - 2 1/2
292 1/2	70.33 - 1
176 1/2	42.07 - 11 1/2
140 1/2	33.39 - 4 1/2
178 1/2	42 - 4
243	57.83 - 7 1/2
168	39.98 - 2 1/2
128	29.75 - 1
105	24.99 - 1 1/2
395 1/2	49.19 - 11 1/2
105	24.99 - 1 1/2
109 1/2	26 - 2 1/2
109	25.94 - 2 1/2
303 1/2	72.23 - 11 1/2
151	35.94 - 1 1/2

### Italy

The following are prices of important Italian shares on April 29, quoted in dollars, on basis of prices on Milan Stock Exchange:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Banca d'Italia	105	107
Banca Commerciale Italiana	74 1/2	75 1/2
Banca d'Am d'Ital and Am (stpd)	29 1/2	30 1/2
Banca Nazionale di Credito	29 1/2	30 1/2
Credito Italiano	40	41
PUBLIC UTILITIES.		
Adamello	16 1/2	17
Adriatic Elec	12 1/2	13 1/2
Italgas	12 1/2	13
Italian Edison	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lombard Electric	44	45
Seso Electric	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sip Electric	8	8 1/2
Terni Electric	19	20
Unes	5 1/2	6
INDUSTRIALS.		
Cosulich	4 1/2	5 1/2
Ernesto-Breda	6 1/2	7
Fiat Motors	26 1/2	21 1/2
Iotta Franchini	9 1/2	10
Montecatini	13 1/2	13 1/2
Navigazione Generale Italiana	24 1/2	25 1/2
Pirelli Rubber	46 1/2	47

### Vienna

The following cable was received from the Vienna Chamber of Commerce on April 30:

"Economic recovery in most European countries being still very slow, Austria is no exception to the general rule. If an abstraction were made of the seasonal trade revival, it is doubtful whether any improvement can really be spoken of here and elsewhere, especially as a continuous decline of commodity prices makes the immediate outlook appear not encouraging."

"In Austria, however, the situation is being tackled with considerable vigor, though a number of large projects, most of them connected with exploiting further water power reserves, cannot, when carried out, produce any effect on the general degree of occupation before next year."

"Building activity, as far as public corporations are concerned, is on a level with 1929, but construction of dwelling houses on the basis of the Building Promotion Act will assume larger dimensions only later in the season, while the execution of part of the program will be deferred until next year."

"Unemployment in the provinces is declining at a quicker rate than in the capital, owing to agricultural work absorbing a considerable amount of labor there."

"The national banks cover of circulation, by gold values, exceeded 75 per cent, according to the latest bulletin."

036,000 Belgian francs and, after general expenses, depreciation and allotments to personnel, net profits of 116,217,000 francs. The report covers fourteen months ended Dec. 31, 1929, while the previous report, prior to reorganization, covered only ten months, making comparisons impossible.

#### Piedmont Hydroelectric Company

The issue of \$10,000,000 Piedmont Hydroelectric Company first mortgage and refunding 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1930, has been offered at 91½, to yield about 7.20 per cent. This is the first financing in New York for an Italian enterprise in about two years. The issue is marketed by a syndicate composed of the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, the Chase Securities Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., the International Manhattan Company and the Banca Commerciale Italiana.

In addition to the American offering, an issue of 25,000,000 Swiss francs, Series B bonds, equivalent to \$4,825,000, was offered by Credit Suisse of Zurich, in the Swiss market, and in Holland by Mendelsohn & Co., and the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

The proceeds will be used to retire a maturing issue of \$4,000,000 of notes and

to finance improvements, extensions and additions. The capital stock of the company at current quotations represents an equity junior to these bonds of about \$38,000,000. The company has paid dividends on its shares since 1910 except in the war years of 1914 and 1915. Since 1925 the annual dividend rate has been 9.6 per cent.

A cumulative sinking fund, payable semi-annually, is calculated to be sufficient to retire the entire issue of Series A bonds by purchase at not more than par or through redemption by lot at par.

#### State of Sao Paulo

Offering of the American portion, amounting to \$35,000,000, of the \$97-330,000 State of Sao Paulo (Brazil) 7 per cent secured sinking fund coffee devaluation bonds, due Oct. 1, 1940, has been made at 96, to yield 7.56 per cent. Although it had been understood that offering would be made simultaneously of £8,000,000 sterling bonds of the issue in London and £500,000 each in Amsterdam, Zurich, Stockholm and Milan, cables from London and Amsterdam reported that the offering had actually been made a day previous and that the London portion had been heavily oversubscribed.

The American banking group com-

prises Speyer & Co., the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, the National City Company, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Dillon, Read & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the Continental Illinois Company, Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Blyth & Co., Inc., G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., Otis & Co. and the Dominion Securities Corporation. According to a statement issued by the bankers, the Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo has contracted to purchase the remainder of the loan equivalent to £2,807,973, or \$13,665,000 principal amount.

The banking group for the £8,000,000 portion assigned London comprises Barings Brothers & Co., Ltd.; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, and J. Henry Schroder & Co. All of the European portions of the issue were offered at 96.

The loan, which will provide for gradual liquidation of accumulations of coffee in the State of Sao Paulo, which are expected to reach 16,500,000 bags on July 1, 1930, will be utilized as follows: \$21,899,250 to be applied toward the purchase, prior to June 1, 1931, by the government of 3,000,000 bags of coffee, and approximately \$53,531,500 will be used to refund existing advances on about 11,000,000 bags, made at the rate of £1 a bag. The remaining unsold coffee on July 1 will be financed at the same rate from the proceeds of the \$13,665,000 of

bonds to be purchased by the Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo.

The Government of Sao Paulo has agreed that during the life of the loan the minimum quantity of coffee to be placed on the market in each month thereof shall be equal to the following:

1. In the year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, to one-twenty-fourth of the aggregate of the coffee crop of that year, plus the estimate of the crop for the succeeding year, which shall include 137,500 bags of the pledged coffee.

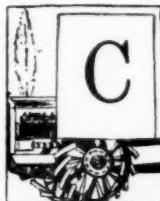
2. In each year thereafter the same ratio will be followed. As the coffee is sold the proceeds will be used to repay at least one-tenth of the entire amount of the loan annually, through redemption by lot at par. The first redemption will be made April 1, 1931.

Interest on the loan will be secured by a first charge on the receipts from a new tax on all coffee transported within the State for export, to be levied initially at 73 cents a bag and thereafter at rates decreasing as the outstanding amount of the loan is reduced.

#### Swedish Match Company

The Swedish Match Company reports for 1929 earnings of 54,242,103 kroner, equal to about \$14,536,884, compared with earnings of 48,961,568 kroner, equal to about \$13,121,704 in 1928.

## News of Canadian Securities



**CANADA** — Townsite plans of the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., have been postponed for at least a year, pending the completion of arrangements for power with which to increase the capacity of the mine and smelter, it has been learned authoritatively. In the meantime the company will continue to house its employees and will start immediately the building of ten cottages of the type already erected on the property.

J. Gordon Hardy, vice president of Falconbridge, who is at the property, said the entire operation was progressing satisfactorily. First shipments of matte from the Falconbridge smelter landed in Norway recently, but owing to the length of time that is required for matte to go through the refining process, it will be several months before Falconbridge nickel will be on the market.

C. F. Letain, prospector of the Bird River area in Eastern Manitoba, near the Red Lake field, has returned to Winnipeg with samples of cobalt, cassiterite and molybdenum sulphide ores taken from claims in the district. Picked samples taken from a quartz stringer zone over a distance of one mile showed \$12 in nickel and silver, 70 cents to \$10.50 in tin and \$25 to \$35 in molybdenum, he said. The vein matter is a black and white quartz with an average width of thirty feet.

Production of coke pig iron in Canada in March totaled 72,582 long tons, a slight increase over the output of 70,600 tons in February, but 16 per cent under the 86,176 tons reported for March of a year ago.

Compared with the figures of the next preceding month, data for March showed an increase in the tonnage of basic pig iron, but lowered output for the foundry and malleable grades. Basic iron rose to 57,234 tons from 51,262 tons, foundry iron dropped to 9,054 tons from 10,828 tons and malleable iron declined to 6,294 tons from 8,510 tons.

For the three months ended with March the cumulative production of 230,261 tons was 14 per cent under the total of 267,879 tons reported for the corresponding period of last year, which, in turn, was 29 per cent over the 208,087 tons produced in the first quarter of 1928. For the year to date output included 157,394 tons of basic iron, 49,955 tons of foundry iron and 22,912 tons of malleable iron.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 5,275 tons in March, against 4,081 tons in the previous month. For the first quarter of the year output aggregated 17,043 tons, a slight decline from the total of 18,237 tons in the first

three months of 1929. Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in Canada in March totaled 117,487 tons. This was the greatest tonnage reported for any month of the year to date, being 10 per cent over the output of 106,612 tons in the preceding month, but 14 per cent below the total of 137,158 tons made in March of last year. The daily rate of production last month was 3,790 tons, against a daily average of 3,808 tons in February and 4,424 tons in March, 1929.

The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, Ltd., says in its annual report that power will be delivered at the mine by July and production and treatment of ores will start this year. The statement shows current assets at \$4,495,660, made up as follows: Cash, \$461,549; Province of Ontario bonds, \$1,323,490; loans secured by United States Treasury certificates, \$2,050,000; accrued interest receivable, \$259,419; accounts receivable, \$46,797, and materials and supplies at book value of \$554,403. Investments total \$2,069,855, which are deposited with the Royal Trust Company for agreement with the Manitoba Northern Railway. Deposits include \$2,839,780 in Dominion of Canada bonds valued at cost, and \$130,075 cash. Fixed assets are placed at \$19,862,823 and total assets at \$28,341,087.

The Nipissing Mines Company, Ltd., in its twenty-fifth annual report for 1929, shows a net profit of \$180,000, compared with a net profit for 1928 of \$406,440. The operating surplus on Dec. 31 was \$3,492,437, or \$209,990 lower than the previous year. E. P. Earle, president, says operating results were disappointing, due in part to the serious decline during the year in the price of silver and in part to a decrease of 364,000 tons in the output of silver. The production cost an ounce was 37.8 cents, or 4.4 cents below 1928. A total of 1,545 ounces of fine silver was produced, a decrease from 1928, when 1,909,882 fine ounces were produced. There were treated at the mill 45,421 tons of ore, 18,171 tons less than in 1928.

Known ore reserves at the end of the year indicate 500,000 ounces of fine silver in sight, a decrease from the 596,000 ounces reported in the preceding annual report. Nipissing has made an aggregate disbursement to date of \$29,490,000. The four payments last year amounted to \$360,000 in dividends.

The president remarks that unless the price of silver shows a marked improvement, the outlook for profits in 1930 is not encouraging, because a further production decrease is probable.

#### Canadian Johns-Manville Company

Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., has decided to abandon its contemplated \$1,500,000 expansion program, at least temporarily. Many options, which had been secured on properties surrounding the mine, will not be taken up.

The company also is reducing the

number of its employees, changing the number of working hours to ten daily from nine and lowering the wage scale. Previously this year the company had dismissed 200 employees, and the present number of 1,200 will be further reduced.

Decreased demand for asbestos from the United States and other customer-countries is given as cause for present depression in the industry.

#### Canadian Pacific

For the first quarter of the current year, net profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway are down nearly \$4,000,000. Lack of movement of grain is given as the prime cause of the decline. The net profits were \$3,685,874, against \$7,643,579 in the corresponding period of 1929.

Net profits for March were \$2,098,572, against \$3,956,275 in March, 1929, a decrease of \$1,857,702. For the month gross earnings decreased \$3,333,149, while working expenses were reduced \$1,475,446.

#### Distributors Group, Ltd., of Canada

Organization of Distributors Group, Ltd., of Canada, to act as distributors in the Dominion of North American Trust Shares, the largest investment trust of the fixed type, is announced by Thomas F. Lee, president of Thomas F. Lee & Co., Inc., syndicate managers of Distributors Group, Inc. The latter organization is the sponsor of North American Trust Shares in United States and is made up of more than forty investment firms and a dealer organization of 400 houses throughout the country. The Canadian organization, which starts with an initial group of ten investment firms in Canada, will be affiliated with the American group.

#### Gain in Sales of Life Insurance

In March, Canadian sales of life insurance increased 2 per cent over sales in March, 1929. Life insurance is an excellent reflector of general economic conditions, and the increase in March would indicate that business is becoming more active after a brief period of depression. The largest gain for the month was made in the Province of New Brunswick. Sales in this Province gained 24 per cent over March, 1929. Substantial increases were also made in Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and the Island of Newfoundland. These figures are issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn., and are based on the experience of companies having in force 84 per cent of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion.

In January and February, the volume of new life insurance paid for was below that of the same months in 1929, and despite the increase in March, sales for the first quarter show a 4 per cent decrease when compared to the same period in 1929. New Brunswick also leads the Provinces for the first quarter

with a 9 per cent increase in sales. The next largest gain for the quarter, 7 per cent, was made by British Columbia.

During the twelve-month period which ended March 31, 1930, Canada as a whole increased its production 2 per cent over the preceding twelve months.

The figures reported for the cities vary widely for the month. The largest gain for the month, 23 per cent, was made in Montreal. Toronto and Winnipeg both record monthly gains of 10 per cent.

#### Dome Mines, Ltd.

Dome Mines, Ltd., reports for quarter ended March 31, 1930, net of \$89,687 after expenses and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, against \$553,409 in first quarter of 1929.

Dome Mines, Ltd., is still listed among producing mines of the Porcupine district, but output the past two months has been from clean-up material.

Report for quarter ended March 31 compared:

	1930.	1929.
Total recovery .....	\$259,886	\$1,030,042
Expenses .....	261,365	517,013
Federal taxes .....		26,183
Operating loss .....	1,479	486,846
Other income .....	91,166	66,563
"Total income .....	89,687	553,409

\*Before depreciation and depletion. †Profit.

#### Dominion Stores, Ltd.

Directors of Dominion Stores, Ltd., at their regular meeting declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent in common stock, payable June 30, to common stockholders of record June 17, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents in cash, also payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 17. This is the first stock dividend which the company has declared.

#### Price Brothers & Co.

Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., report for the fiscal year ended on Feb. 28 earnings equal to 2.13 per cent on the common stock, against 2.14 per cent in the preceding year. Net working capital on that date was \$5,196,334, against \$2,304,842 in the preceding report. Bank and other loans were reduced to \$2,763,075 from \$9,605,000.

Operating profit for the year was \$3,332,799, against \$3,413,714 in the preceding year. After interest and depreciation net earnings were \$1,351,431, against \$1,367,420. Payment of preferred and common dividends left a surplus of \$58,029, against \$63,092, making a profit and loss balance of \$2,725,175 in the current report.

#### Canadian National Railways

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ended April 21, 1930, were \$4,212,539, as compared with \$5,226,902 for the corresponding period of 1929, a decrease of \$1,014,363.

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Total Sales—26,923.570 Shares

For Week Ended=

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

"or Week Ended—

Stock Transactions — New York Stock Exchange — *Continued*

For Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Week Ended—



## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

## Detroit—Continued

	STOCKS.	High.	Low.
Sales.			
2,103 Hall Lamp	15	14½	
3,391 Hormel Walker, Good & Worts.	13½	12½	
13 Hoover Steel Ball	16	16	
417 Hoskins Mfg.	51	50	
935 Houdaille-Hershey, B.	26	21	
100 Howell Electric Motors, A.	11	11	
545 Hutto Engineering, free.	7½	7	
19,327 Jackson Motor Shaft	18½	15½	
105 Kawneer	38	38	
306 Kermat Mfg.	8½	7½	
150 Kirsch	16½	16½	
308 Kress (R C) conv pf.	21½	21½	
2,920 McAleer conv pf	15½	15½	
1,175 Michigan Sugar	75	70	
100 Morland Oil, A.	11	11	
3,285 Motor Bankers	23½	23	
28,596 National Grocer	7½	6½	
50 Outboard Motors, A.	16½	16½	
13,530 Packard Motor	21½	18½	
2,976 Park, Davis & Co.	36½	35½	
406 Parker Rust Proof	124	118	
680 Pittsburgh Forgings	22½	22	
506 Red Motor	13	12½	
500 Do	12½	11½	
1,100 River Raisin Paper	21½	3	
264 Scotton Dillon	21½	20	
200 Second National Investors	19½	19	
70 Square D, A.	26	25	
110 Do B	41	41	
775 Standard Steel Spring	56	53½	
100 Sutherland Paper	11	11	
200 Stimson Aircraft	30½	30½	
105 Third Natl Investors	43	43	
2,580 Timm-Detroit Axle	20%	18½	
50 Union Investment	17	17	
150 U S Radiator	54	54	
1,920 Universal Cooler, B.	2½	2½	
1,290 Universal Products	26½	25½	
6,122 Warner Aircraft	7	6½	
9,294 White Star Refining	74½	70	
1,140 Whitman & Barnes	22½	22½	
575 Wilcox-Rich, B.	25%	23½	
BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.			
213 American State	128	125	
5 Fidelity Trust	128	128	
929 Detroit Bankers	158	154½	
2,533 Guardian Detroit Group	140	135	

## Montreal

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

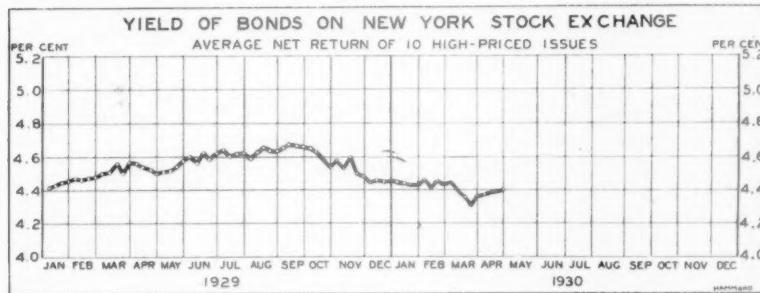
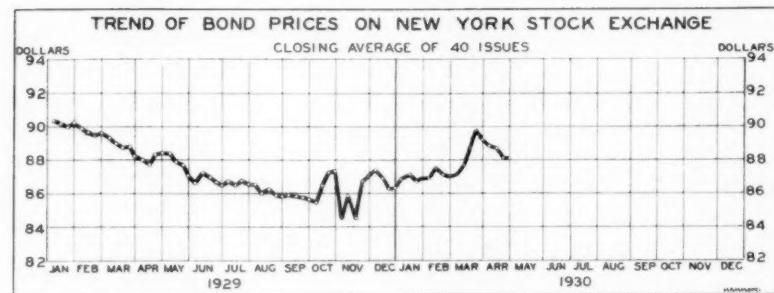
	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.				
1,595 Abitibi P & P.	38½	34	34	
572 Do cum pf 6%	86	83	84	
140 Alberta Pacific Grain, A. 19	18	19		
970 asbestos Corp.	3	2½	2½	
109 Atkinson & P. A. red. 10	10	10		
30 Belgo-Can Purer cum pf.	94½	94½		
574 Bell Tel of Canada	154	152½	151½	
134,875 Brazilian Trac Lt & Pwr 5½	51½	51½		
208 British Empire Steel.	3	3		
814 Do 2d pf.	6½	5½	5½	
530 British Columbia Packers	8½	8		
641 British Columbia Pwr. A 42	41½	41½		
1,020 Do 4d pf.	22½	21		
13,100 Brundage Pulp & P.	28	28		
380 Brock Silk Mills	20½	20½		
140 Bide Prods non-voting, A	27	26½		
600 Canada Cement	18½	18½		
116 Do 6½% cum pf.	98	98		
360 Canada Northern Power. 20	20	20		
210 Canada S Lines cum pf	72	72		
145 Canada Wire & Cable, B.	33	33		
200 Canadian Brewing	11	11		
222 Canadian Tire	51	50		
5,583 Canadian Car & Flyry	26	26		
585 Do cum part 7% pf.	20½	20		
293 CanHydroel cum red 1st pf	92	92		
1,338 Canadian Indus Alcohol	8½	8½		
50 Do B	7	7		
865 Cockshutt Plow	20	19½	19½	
785 Con Mines & Sm. of Can.	23½	22½		
4,967 Dominion Glass	72	68		
65 Dominion Glass	131	131		
630 Do Iron & Steel	36	32½	35½	
302 Dominion Textile	71	69		
315 Donnacorn Paper	23	23		
275 Dryden Paper	12	12		
5,819 Famous Players Can Corp.	57½	54		
2,325 Do voting trust cts.	57½	54		
240 Foreign Power Securities.	34	33½		
845 Fraser Companies	16	14		
230 General Steel Wares.	13	13		
2,830 Gurd (Charles) & Co.	40	36½		
420 Gypsum, Lime & Alabas.	24½	24½		
422 Harnett, B. & Co.	29½	29½		
460 Hollinger Cons Gold.	6.05	6.05		
13,400 Int'l Hydroelectric System, A.	49½	49½		
8,940 Int'l Nickel of Canada.	39	36½	36½	
100 Int'l Paper & Power, C.	15½	15½		
150 Int'l Power	18	18		
50 Do Tc cum red 1st pf.	88	88		
533 Lindsay (C W) & Co.	27	27		
1,180 Massey-Harris	36½	35		
2,831 McFarlane Oil	25½	23		
200 Montreal Cottons	10½	10½		
34,154 Montreal Lt. Heat & Pwr.	162	135½	137½	
64 Montreal Telegraph	52	52		
3,922 National Breweries	32	31½		
70 Do 7% cum pf.	32	32		
55 Nat Brick 6% cum red pf	27	27		
1,240 National Steel Car.	62	62		
50 Mexico P & D cum pf	83	83		
150 Ottawa Lt. Heat & Pwr.	91	91		
70 Ottawa Traction	30	30		
4,412 Foreign Corp. Canada.	83½	81½		
125 Price Bros & Co.	83½	81½		
30 Do cum red pf.	104½	104½		
1,445 St. Lawrence Paper Mills	10½	9%		
75 Shawinigan Water & P.	80½	77%		
60 Sherwin-Williams of Can.	35	33		
75 Simpson 6½% cum red pf	94	94		
513 Steel of Canada	48	46		
200 Do Ontario pf.	41	40%		
300 Twin City Rapid Transit.	21	21		
50 Windsor Hotel 6½% cum red pf.	82½	82½		
1,292 Winnipeg Electric	42½	42½		
BANKS.				
45 Canadienne Nationale	174	174	174	
62 Commerce	260	260	260	
200 Montreal	317	315	317	
153 Nova Scotia	326	325	325	
238 Royal	307	303	306½	
DOMINION GOVT. BONDS.				
\$2,000 Dom of Can War L.	31,100	40,100	40,100	
49,050 Victoria Loan, 1933	101,900	102,50	102,50	
22,520 Do 1934	101,900	101,80	100,90	
2,250 Do 1932	105,85	105,85	105,85	
1,600 Renewal 1932	100,90	100,90	100,90	
3,100 Refunding, 1940	97,30	96,75	97,30	
12,700 Do 1943	101,95	101,60	101,65	
10,400 Do 1944	97,25	97,20	97,20	

## Montreal

	STOCK EXCHANGE.	BONDS.	
Sales.			
1,000 Asbestos gen mtge.	41	41	
13,500 Can Purp & debs, Laur Ser	72	71½	
45,000 Do Way Ser.	72	71½	
1,000 Dominion Coal.	96½	96½	
1,000 Montreal Tramways gen	94½	94½	
1,000 Do B. Ser. A.	94½	94½	
25,000 Do C. Ser. C.	86	86	
CURB MARKET.			
STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Asch Limited	39	39	39
195 Associated Breweries Ltd	17½	17	17
32 Do pf	89½	89½	89½
35 Bathurst Pwr & Pap. Ltd.	4	4	4
665 British-American Oil	40½	39½	40
2,485 Do new.	20	20	20
50 Colgate & Edmonton.	1.36	1.36	1.36
185 Do Dredge & Dock, Ltd.	37	37	37
2,300 Canadian Vickers, Ltd.	6	6	6
560 Catelli Macaroni Prod.	25	23½	23½
60 Coagrade Brewery	1½	1½	1½
270 Curtiss-Reid Aircraft	3	3	3
50 David & Frere, Ltd.	8	8	8
92 Distilled Corp Seagrams.	12	11	12
1,000 Dominion Eng Works.	67	66	67
400 Do Mining & Chemical.	20	20	20
1,000 Do Imperial Oil.	7.80	7.80	
1,422 Do Tobacco of Can, Ltd.	10	10	
1,000 Do Internat Paints.	12	12	
4,465 Do Internat Petroleum.	23½	23	
345 Mitchell, Robert & Co.	29	27½	
50 Montreal Exhibition, A.	8½	8½	
125 National Distilleries	3½	3½	
2,100 Page-Hershey, Ltd.	98½	97	97
4,060 Walker, Goodeham	13½	12	12½
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.			
1,595 Beauharnois Power, A.	15½	14½	
600 Can North Power pf.	105	105	
150 Hydroelectric Securities.	50½	49	
2,435 Internat Utilities, A.	50½	49½	
2,100 Do B.	17½	17½	
85 Montreal Island Power.	35	35	
500 Pwr Corp of Can cum pf.	101	101	
229 Southern Canada Pwr pf.	106½	106	
BONDS.			
\$2,000 Windsor Hotel	102	102	102
MINING STOCKS.			
4,825 Abana Mines, Ltd.	.73	.70	.70
3,600 Amulet Mines, Ltd.	1.22	1.00	1.03
140 Lake Shore Mines, Ltd.	22.75	22.75	
100 McIntyre-Forcine Mines	19.80	19.80	19.80
14,429 McIntrye-Forcine Mines	35.00	31.00	31.00
12,730 McIntrye-Forcine Mines	6.55	6.50	6.50
225 Ventures, Ltd.	1.55	1.45	1.45
500 Vipond Cons Mines	.95	.95	.95
100 Wright Hargreaves	1.75	1.75	1.75
CURB EXCHANGE.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Beatty Washing Mach.	29	29	29
50 Do pf	91	91	91
2,946 Canadian Bldg.	18	17	17
170 Canada Malting	12	12	12
55 Canada Paving	12	12	12
125 Canada Vinegars	23½	23	
138 Canada Wirebound Box.	17½	17	17
210 Can Power	17	15½	16½
775 Can Wineries	6½	6	6½
95 Carling Brew	3½	3½	
140 Con Press	32	31	32
40 Cons Sand & Gravel pf.	85	85	85
100 Do Forest Crossley	10	10	
22 Dom Power	95	95	
2,486 Distillers Corp.	12½	11½	
25 Dom Bridge	72½	72½	
40 Do Tar & Chemical.	20	20	
205 Do pf	95	95	
111 Duferin Paving pf.	94½	94	
130 Duran Motors	8	7	7½
10 Ed City Dairy pf.	88	88	
115 English Electric, A.	41	38	38
40 Farnell Corp.	23½	23	
45 First Book Boxes	78	78	78
22 Goodyear Tire</td			



# Bond Sales, Prices and Yields



NEW BOND ISSUES		
	Week Ended	
Public utility	Apr. 25, 1930.	Apr. 18, 1930.
Investment corp.	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000
Industrial	45,000,000	600,000
State and municipal	52,000,000	1,300,000
Insular possessions	9,378,000	31,700,000
Foreign	25,000,000	9,253,000
Railroad	11,849,000	34,925,000
Bank loan	14,532,000	45,532,000
Financial corps.	300,000	.....
U. S. Government	.....	.....
Total	\$144,527,000	\$96,537,000
	Year to date	
Total	\$2,088,329,810	\$1,943,802,810
	Year to date	\$1,282,721,558

BONDS SOLD ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE (GROUPS)		
	(Par value)	
Week Ended	Same Week	Changes
Apr. 26, 1930.	1929	
Corporation	\$43,310,200	\$35,717,000 + \$7,593,200
U. S. Government	2,146,000	2,139,300 + 6,700
Foreign	13,555,000	12,709,500 + 845,500
City	5,000	2,000 + 3,000
Total	\$59,016,200	\$50,567,800 + \$8,448,400

BONDS SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		
	(Par value)	
Week Ended	Same Week	
Apr. 26, 1930.	1929	
Monday	\$12,320,200	\$9,113,500 + \$14,766,500
Tuesday	10,925,000	9,877,000 + 14,862,000
Wednesday	10,449,000	8,710,500 + 13,182,000
Thursday	10,763,000	8,421,500 + 13,171,200
Friday	8,740,000	8,477,800 + 14,116,500
Saturday	5,819,000	5,968,000 + 7,597,000
Total week	\$59,016,200	\$50,567,800 + \$77,695,200
Year to date	991,523,100	841,965,700 + 1,146,821,250
April 28	9,503,000	7,836,000 + 11,798,000
April 29	12,127,000	8,045,500 + 10,586,000
April 30	10,971,000	8,162,750 + 12,111,000

## BONDS INCLUDED IN MARKET AVERAGES

RAILROADS		RAILROADS		INDUSTRIALS		PUBLIC UTILITIES	
At. & T & Santa Fe gen 4s, 1995	Pennsylvania gen 4½s, 1965	Reading 4½s, Ser A, 1997	Seaboard Air Line ref 4s, 1959	Standard Oil N Y 4½s, 1951	United Drug 5s, 1953	U S Rubber 5s, 1947	Am Tel & Tel deb 5s, 1960
Atl Coast Line 1st, 1952	Reading 4½s, Ser A, 1997	Balt & Ohio gold 4s, 1948	Southern Pacific ref 4s, 1955	Inter Rapid Trans 5s, 1966	U S Rubber 5s, 1947	Am Smelting & Ref 5s, 1947	Elykyn & Man Transit 6s, 1968
Erie consol 4s, 1996	Am Sugar Ref 6s, 1937	Amour & Co 4½s, 1939	Southern Ry gen 4s, 1956	Inter Tel & Tel 5s, 1955	N Y State Rys 4½s, 1962	Chi Great Western 4s, 1959	Carlsbad 8s, 1954
Illinois Central ref 4s, 1955	Bethlehem Steel ref 5s, 1942	Missouri Pacific gen 4s, 1975	Union Pacific 1st, 1947	N Y G & El Lt H & P 4s, 1949	98.75 Dec.	Chi, Mil, St P & P 5s, 2000	Carlsbad 8s, 1954
N Y Central ref 4½s, 2013	Bethlehem Steel ref 5s, 1942	General Motors A C 6s, 1937	Hudson Coal 5s, 1962	Postal Tel & Tel 5s, 1953	98.75 Dec.	Chi, Mil, St P & P 5s, 2000	Carlsbad 8s, 1954
Norfolk & Westn cons 4s, 1996	Hudson Coal 5s, 1962	Postal Tel & Tel 5s, 1953	Pub Svc El & Gas 4½s, 1970	Pub Svc El & Gas 4½s, 1970	98.75 Dec.	Chi, Mil, St P & P 5s, 2000	Carlsbad 8s, 1954
North Pacific pr 1st 5s, 1947	Internat'l Paper 1st 5s, 1947	Third Avenue adj 5s, 1960	Third Avenue adj 5s, 1960	Third Avenue adj 5s, 1960	98.75 Dec.	Chi, Mil, St P & P 5s, 2000	Carlsbad 8s, 1954

BOND AVERAGES (40 BONDS)		
Date	Close	Ch'ge.
April 21	88.05	- .09
April 22	88.02	- .03
April 23	87.99	- .03
April 24	87.84	- .15
April 25	87.94	+ .10
Total week	\$59,016,200	\$50,567,800
Year to date	991,523,100	841,965,700
April 28	9,503,000	7,836,000
April 29	12,127,000	8,045,500
April 30	10,971,000	8,162,750

ANNUAL RANGE		
High.	Low.	Net
86.32 Jan.	86.22 Jan.	88.07 + .13
88.83 Nov.	88.83 Nov.	88.00 - .07
89.24 Aug.	89.24 Aug.	88.00 - .07
92.98 Dec.	92.98 Dec.	88.00 - .07
94.47 Jan.	94.47 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.52 Jan.	95.52 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Apr.	95.51 Apr.	88.00 - .07
95.51 May.	95.51 May.	88.00 - .07
95.51 June.	95.51 June.	88.00 - .07
95.51 July.	95.51 July.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Aug.	95.51 Aug.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Sept.	95.51 Sept.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Oct.	95.51 Oct.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Nov.	95.51 Nov.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Dec.	95.51 Dec.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Jan.	95.51 Jan.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Feb.	95.51 Feb.	88.00 - .07
95.51 Mar.	95.51 Mar.	88.00 - .07

## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1930. High.Low.		Net High.Low. Last Chge.Sales.Close.						Range 1930. High.Low.		Net High.Low. Last Chge.Sales.Close.						Range 1930. High.Low.		Net High.Low. Last Chge.Sales.Close.					
101%	96%	Ohio Sigs. 1946	100	99%	99%	16	2	100	93%	88%	Ati C Line L & N col	90	88%	90	+ 3	21	89%	102%	Crown Will Pap	5s. .10	101%	101%	24
102%	100%	Do 5s. 1955	101	100%	100%	- 7	15		75	58	Ati & Danville 1st As.	48	65	62	+ 1	11		76	Cuba RR	1st 5s. .15	1952	52	76
97	90	Ohio G & E 5s. 1963	94%	92%	92%	- 7	35		63	53	Do 2d 4s. 1948	63	63	63	+ 6%	2		72	Cuba RR	1st 5s. .17	1936	22	72
95%	90	PANAMA 5s. 1965	93%	93	93	- 1%	30	94	80	73%	Ati & W Ind 5s. 59'	77%	76	77	-	49	76	75	Cuba Nor RR	5s. .42	66	64%	64
103	100%	Do 5s. 1953	101%	101%	101%	- 2	101%		107	105%	BALDWIN LOCO 5s. 40.107	107	107	107	-	5		100%	Cuba Am-Sug col	5s. .31	96%	99%	99%
104%	102%	Paris-L-Med R R 5s. 1968	105	104%	104%	- 4	27	104%	95%	91%	B & O 1st 4s. 48	93	92%	92%	+ 1	53	93%	94%	Cuba Dom Sug	5s. .44	35	35	35
106%	104%	Peru Orl Ry 5s. 48	105	104%	104%	- 4	49		104%	103%	Do 4s. 1960	100	104%	104%	-	1395	101%	102%	Cuba T-B	5s. .37	50	50	50
101	99%	Paulista Ry 7s. 1948	101	101%	101%	- 1	1		98%	98%	Do 1933	99	99%	99%	-	125	99%	102%	Cuyamel Fruit	5s. .40	104	103%	104
90	71%	Fernambuco 7s. 1947	95%	85%	85%	- 1	16		104%	101%	Do ref 5s. D. 1995	103	103	103	-	73	103	102%	Del & H Br	4s. .43	93	93	93
84	88%	Pern 6s. 1960	80%	79%	79%	- 1%	26	79%	104%	101%	Do 2000	103	103	103	-	109	103	103%	Del & H Br	4s. .44	104	104	104
109	91	Do 6s. 1961	81%	79%	79%	- 1%	4	96	104%	102%	Do 1st 5s. 1948	104	104%	104%	-	26	104	103%	Del & H Br	4s. .45	104	104	104
113%	105%	Pirelli 7s. 1952	107	107	107	- 1	3		110%	108%	Do ref 5s. C. 1965	108	108%	108%	-	38	109	105%	Del & H Br	4s. .46	104	104	104
81	74	Pola 6s. 1940	78%	78%	78%	- 2	43	79%	95%	91%	B & O PLEAWA 5s. 93	93	93	93	+ 1	10	93%	102%	Det & H Br	4s. .47	104	104	104
88%	79	Do 7s. 1947	86%	84%	86%	- 2	77	86%	104%	100%	B & O S W 5s. 50.	102	102%	102%	+ 1	71	102%	103%	Denver G & E	5s. .51	1951	102%	101%
84%	83%	Porto Alegre 7s. 66	86%	84%	84%	- 2	65	85%	87%	84%	B & O Tol C 5s. 59	85%	85%	85%	-	19		96%	Denver G & E	5s. .52	1936	98%	98%
100	91	Do 8s. 1961	99%	96%	96%	- 3	4		90%	84%	Bang & Aroostook 4s. 87	87	87	87	-	2	88%	99%	Denver G & E	5s. .53	1954	95%	95%
107%	102%	Prague 4(1) 7s. 52	107%	106	106	- 1	27	106	106%	102%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	14	105%	99%	Dewey & RG	5s. .54	1957	95%	95%
110	104%	Do 7s. 1941	110	108	108	-	10	107%	102%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	22	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .55	1958	90%	91%	
104%	98%	QUEENSLAND 6s. 47	101%	101	101	- 1	7	101%	104%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	22	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .56	1958	90%	91%	
110	104%	Do 7s. 1941	110	108	108	-	10	107%	102%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	21	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .57	1958	90%	91%	
103%	100%	RH MAIN DAN 7s. 50.	102%	102%	102%	- 1	12	102%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	21	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .58	1958	90%	91%	
107%	99%	ROI Union 7s. 46.	107	107	107	- 1	5	105%	104%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	20	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .59	1958	90%	91%	
96	92%	Do 7s. 1946. ex w.	94%	97%	97%	- 1	19	91%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	17	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .60	1958	90%	91%	
88%	86%	Rhine Runt 5s. 1963	85%	82%	82%	- 1	16	85%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	16	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .61	1958	90%	91%	
94	88%	RIE El 5s. 1962	90%	88%	88%	- 1	16	85%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	15	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .62	1958	90%	91%	
84%	82%	Do 5s. 1953. ex w.	89%	87%	87%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	14	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .63	1958	90%	91%	
104	100	Do 7s. 1950	103%	103	103	- 1	15	102%	101%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	13	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .64	1958	90%	91%	
94	92%	Do 6s. 1955	93%	92%	92%	- 1	27	97%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	20	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .65	1958	90%	91%	
95%	87%	Rina Steel 7s. 1955	96%	95%	95%	- 1	4	98%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	17	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .66	1958	90%	91%	
90%	80%	Saarbrucken 6s. 1953	87%	87%	87%	- 1	3	88%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	14	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .67	1958	90%	91%	
103	90	Do 5s. 1951	104%	103	103	- 1	15	102%	101%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	13	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .68	1958	90%	91%	
94%	85%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 45	95%	94%	94%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	12	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .69	1958	90%	91%	
95%	92%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 46	94%	93%	93%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	11	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .70	1958	90%	91%	
96%	87%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 47	94%	93%	93%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	10	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .71	1958	90%	91%	
97%	88%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 48	94%	93%	93%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	9	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .72	1958	90%	91%	
98%	89%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 49	94%	93%	93%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	8	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .73	1958	90%	91%	
99%	90%	Saxony State Mig. 7s. 50	94%	93%	93%	- 1	5	86%	105%	Bell Hemway 5s. 48	106	104%	104%	+ 1	7	103%	102%	Dewey & RG	5s. .74	1958	90%	91%	
100%	95%	TOHO EL POW 7s. 55.	100%	100	100	-	40	100%	104%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	22		99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .10	1931	100%	100%	
96%	90	Do 6s. 1957	95%	94%	94%	- 1	5	94%	105%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	16	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .11	1931	100%	100%	
84	65	San Paulo State 6s. 68	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .12	1931	100%	100%	
81	65	San Paulo State 6s. 69	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .13	1931	100%	100%	
82	65	San Paulo State 6s. 70	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .14	1931	100%	100%	
83	65	San Paulo State 6s. 71	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .15	1931	100%	100%	
84	65	San Paulo State 6s. 72	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .16	1931	100%	100%	
85	65	San Paulo State 6s. 73	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .17	1931	100%	100%	
86	65	San Paulo State 6s. 74	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .18	1931	100%	100%	
87	65	San Paulo State 6s. 75	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .19	1931	100%	100%	
88	65	San Paulo State 6s. 76	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .20	1931	100%	100%	
89	65	San Paulo State 6s. 77	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .21	1931	100%	100%	
90	65	San Paulo State 6s. 78	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .22	1931	100%	100%	
91	65	San Paulo State 6s. 79	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .23	1931	100%	100%	
92	65	San Paulo State 6s. 80	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .24	1931	100%	100%	
93	65	San Paulo State 6s. 81	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .25	1931	100%	100%	
94	65	San Paulo State 6s. 82	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .26	1931	100%	100%	
95	65	San Paulo State 6s. 83	81%	78%	78%	- 1	24	79%	96%	Chi & Alton 5s. 48	99	99%	99%	+ 1	20	99%	99%	GAL H S A M & PC	ext 1st 5s. .27	1931	100%	100%	
96	65	San Paulo State 6s																					

## Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Net	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Net	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.
High.	Low.						High.	Low.		Net	Chg.			High.	Low.		Net	Chg.			
106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kan Gas & El 6s. A. '52.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	39	106	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, O & W ref 4s. '92.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	1	40	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1916.	70	67	67	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	Keystone Ind 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1948.	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	35	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	91	N Y & Putnam 4s. '93.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1916.	70	67	67	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kentucky Corp 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1948.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	100	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y Ry Co 4s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Seabord L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ky & T 1st 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1948.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	6	Do 1st con 4s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Seabrd L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	100% Kings Co El L&P 5s. '37.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	24	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y S Ry 1st con 4s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Seabrd L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
117 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kings Co L 1st 6s. '54.	116	116	- $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	Do 1st cons 6s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Seabrd L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kinney (G R) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. '36.	105	105	- $\frac{1}{2}$	105	105	4	4	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y Steam 1st 6s. '47.	47	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	72	52	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1935.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kreese Found'n 6s. '36.	103	103	- $\frac{1}{2}$	2	22	103	75	N Y, S & W 1st 6s. '37.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	72	52	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1935.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lack'r ST 1st 5s. '50.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	8	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, S & W Ter 5s. '43.	43	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laclede Gas 5s. 1934.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y Tel gen 4s. '58.	58	100	100	1	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Pipe Line 5s. '52.	95	95	95	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. C. 1953.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	61	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	N Y Tel 1st deb 6s. '49.	49	111	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Shubert L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	L Erie & W 1st 5s. '37.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	13	105	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y S Ry 1st con 4s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Seabrd L I 4s. '50 stdp.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Laclede Gas 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. D. '60.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	56	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do 1st cons 6s. '62.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	72	52	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1935.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leeds Sh 6s. '30.	100	100	- $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, W & B 1st 4s. '58.	58	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	72	52	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1935.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leeds Sh 6s. '31.	100	100	- $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, W & B 1st 4s. '58.	58	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	72	52	Do 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1935.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lorillard (P) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1937.	94	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	45	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, S & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do 7s. 1944.	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y, S & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loeb 5s. 1951.	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	28	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y So 1st ref 5s. 1961.	62	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Louisville Ry 5s. 1930.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	Louis & Nash uni 4s. '90.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	80	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$
105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	Loew's 6s. 1941.	102	102	- $\frac{1}{2}$	125	125	125	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lois 6s. 1940.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lois 6s. 1941.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Y & W Ter 5s. '55.	55	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shell Union Ho 5s. '47.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lou & Nash 6s. 1940.	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	61	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	N Sts Pwr 1st 5s. '54.	54	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stand Off N Y 4s. '48.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lou & Nash Ati. 1930.	93	93	- $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	5	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	OGDEN & L C Ry 4s. '82.	82	81	81	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stand Off N Y 4s. '48.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	LaN mon jnt 4s. '52.	90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	OGENDE & L C Ry 4s. '82.	82	81	81	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stand Off N Y 4s. '48.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Louis L. 6s. 1940.	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	OGENDE & L C Ry 4s. '82.	82	81	81	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stand Off N Y 4s. '48.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	
102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	McCracken 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. 1948.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	OHIO Pub Serv 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	98	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ </td						

# OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

The quotations below are submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security.  
Quotations are as of the Tuesday before publication.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT—BONDS

	Bid.	Offer.
Argentine 4s, 1954	83	85
3 Austrian Fed. 6s (per kr. 1,000,000)	84 <sup>1/2</sup>	11
2 Do	84 <sup>1/2</sup>	11
3 Austrian Treasury 6s (per kr. 1,000,000)	12	14 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Belg. Restor'n 5s (1,000 fcs.)	26	27
3 Do premium 5% (1,000 fcs.)	27 <sup>1/2</sup>	29
3 Brasil Govt. 4s, 1889 (p £20)	47	49
Do 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1888	63	65
Do 4s, 1900	57	59
Do 4s, 1910	48	50
Do 5s, 1913	62	64
Do 5s, 1895	63	65
2 Budapest (City of) 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1903	3 <sup>1/2</sup>	5
2 Do 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1916	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	2 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Do 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1918	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	2 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Czech. Prem. 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s (M. kr.)	28	30
3 Czech. Flour Loan 6s (M. kr.)	28	30
Denmark 5s, 1919	245	256
Do 5s, 1948	255	265
3 Finnish Govt. 1918 (M. fmks.)	17	19
3 French Govt. 17s (fcs. 1,000)	38 <sup>1/2</sup>	38 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Do 5s (Vict.) (per fcs. 1,000)	39 <sup>1/2</sup>	40 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 French Loan 6s, U. 1920	39 <sup>1/2</sup>	40 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 French Prem. 5s, 1920	51 <sup>1/2</sup>	52 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 German Govt. Liquidation Ln. (100 rm. w. o. dr. rts.)	25 <sup>1/2</sup>	27 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Do	25 <sup>1/2</sup>	27 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Do (with drw. rts., rm. 100)	65	70
3 Do	65	70
3 German Kommunal Liquid Ln. w. dr. rts. (rm. 100)	62	67
3 German Forced Loan 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1922 (m. 1,000,000)	1	3
2 Do 2d issue	4 <sup>1/2</sup>	7
2 Do 1st issue	4 <sup>1/2</sup>	7
Brit. Fund 4s, March, 1900-90	87	89
Brit. Nat. W. L. 5s, 1929-47	97	99
Brit. Vict. 4s, Sept., 1919	86	88
Brit. Consols. 2 <sup>1/2</sup> s	50	52
Greek Govt. 1914, 5%	120	140
3 Hungarian gold rentes, pre-war, including cpn. 76-80	12	13 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Hungarian g. rentes, pre-war (120)	24	27
3 Hungarian War Ln. 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s and 6s. (per kr. 1,000,000)	225	275
3 Italian 5% Cons. (lire 1,000)	43 <sup>1/2</sup>	44 <sup>1/2</sup>
Norway 6s, 1920-70 (kroner)	260	270
Do 6 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1944	270	280
3 Poland 6% 1940 (\$100)	77	79
3 Polish 5% Cv. Ln. (100 zloty)	5 <sup>1/2</sup>	6 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Rumanian Reconst. 5s, 1920	3	3 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Russian 4% Rentes, 1894 (M. ru.)	2	4
3 Russian War Ln. 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s (M. ru.)	1	3
3 Russ. Kerensky Liberty Loan 5s, 1917	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	3 <sup>1/2</sup>

## FOREIGN BANKS—STOCKS

AUSTRIA:	
2 Credit Anstalt	6 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Do (per sch. sh.)	6 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Lower Austrian Disc. (sch. sh.), new	22 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Wiener Bank Verein	2 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Do	2 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Mercurbank (sch. sh.)	2 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Do	2.60

## FRANCE:

3 Banque de Paris et des P. B. 119	124
2 Credit Lyonnais	121
3 Do	121

## GERMANY:

3 Bavarian Vereinsbank (100 rm.)	33	35
3 Commerz und Pr. Bk (100 rm.)	35	37
3 Darmstaedter Bank (100 rm.)	53	55 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Do	54	56
2 Deutsche Bk. (100 rm.)	35	37
3 Do	35	36 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Dresden Bank	32 <sup>1/2</sup>	34 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Reichsbank (100 rm.)	68	73
2 Do	69	71

## HUNGARY:

3 Hungarian Discount & Ex. Bk. (pengo share)	14	16
ITALY:		

3 Banca d'Amer. d'Italia (unstd. sh. or lire) (100)	4 <sup>1/2</sup>	5
3 Do stp. "Ameritalia"	9 <sup>1/2</sup>	10 <sup>1/2</sup>

## FOREIGN IND. AND MISC.—STOCKS

AUSTRIA:	
3 A. E. G. Union (Austria-German Gen. Elec.) sch. sh...	3 <sup>1/2</sup>
FRANCE:	
3 Ford of France (Fr. br. sh.)	11 <sup>1/2</sup>
3 Nord R. R.	98

## GERMANY:

3 A. E. G. com. (100 rm.)	40	41
3 Ford Motors of Germany	56	58
Hansa Steamship of Ger. (100 rm.)	36	38
Hapag (per rm. 300)	76	81
I. G. Farben (rm. 200)	25 <sup>1/2</sup>	27
Karstadt (rm. 40)	12 <sup>1/2</sup>	13 <sup>1/2</sup>
Nor. Ger. Lloyd (rm. 100)	25 <sup>1/2</sup>	26 <sup>1/2</sup>
2 Nor. Ger. Lloyd (rm. 100)	26	28

## HUNGARY:

3 Rima Murany Steel (pengo)	12 <sup>1/2</sup>	13 <sup>1/2</sup>
CANADIAN SECURITIES		

Payable, principal and interest in United States gold coin:

Alberta 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1947	104	105
Do 5s, 1940	100	101
British Columbia 5s, 1949	100	101
Do 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1939	102	103
Calgary 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1944	103	104 <sup>1/2</sup>
Greater Win. Water 5s, 1952	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	100
Manitoba 6s, 1946	108	
Montreal 5s, 1942	100	101
Do 5s, 1954	100	101
New Brunswick 5s, 1934	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	100 <sup>1/2</sup>
Nova Scotia 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1934	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	100 <sup>1/2</sup>
Ontario 5s, 1942	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	100 <sup>1/2</sup>
Do 6s, 1943	108 <sup>1/2</sup>	109 <sup>1/2</sup>
Ottawa 5s, 1940	98 <sup>1/2</sup>	100
Saskatchewan 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1946	103 <sup>1/2</sup>	105 <sup>1/2</sup>
Toronto 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1948	103 <sup>1/2</sup>	105
Victoria 5s, 1944	99	100

## CANADIAN BANK STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Bank of Montreal	314	315
Bank of Nova Scotia	324	325
Bank of Toronto	252	257
Canadian Bank of Commerce	258	260
Imperial Bank of Canada	240	245
Nat'l. Canadian Bank	174	175
Provincial Bank	135	140
Royal Bank	305	309

## PUBLIC UTILITIES—BONDS

Alabama Power 5s, 1968	102	103
Do 5s, 1946	101 <sup>1/2</sup>	102
Do 5s, 1951	101	102
American Pr. & Lt. 6s, 2016	107	108
Appal. Pr. 1st 5s, 1941	100	101
Do 6s, 2024	106	107
Asso. Tel. Util. 5s, 1942	87	88
Do 6s, 1941	97	
Bangor & A. T. 4s, 1950	98	97
Broad River 5s, 1954	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Cent. Gas & El. 1st 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 46	89	92
Cities Serv. 5s, 1958	85	86
Do 5s, 1963 ex. w. w.	218	222
Columbus Pr. 5s, 1936	99	100
Colorado Pr. 1st 5s, 1953	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	101
Columbus Power & Light 5s, 1949	94	96 <sup>1/2</sup>
Cons. Gas N. J. 5s, 1933	89	90
Cons. Trac. 5s, 1933	89	90
El Paso El. 5s, 1950	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Indiana Service 5s, 1950	89	90
Jersey Cent. P. & L. 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 45	101 <sup>1/2</sup>	102 <sup>1/2</sup>
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat. 5s, 1949	88	89
Minneapolis Gen. El. 5s, 1934-1900	102	
Missouri Pub. Ser. 5s, 1947	89	92
Mo. P. & L. 1st 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1955	98 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Mountain Sils. Mts. Pr. 1st 5s, '38	97 <sup>1/2</sup>	99 <sup>1/2</sup>
Do 1st 5s, 1938	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Municipal Gas (Texas) 8s, '35-100 <sup>1/2</sup>	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Newark Passenger Ry. 5s, 30 <sup>1/2</sup>	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	
St. Louis Spr. & Peoria 5s, '39	79	82
St. Paul Gas. Lt. 5s, 1944	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Do 5s, 1947	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	
San Diego G. & E. 5s, 1947	100 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Stand. & Tel. 5s, 1942	101 <sup>1/2</sup>	
Stand. G. & E. 5s, 1935	100	101 <sup>1/2</sup>
Tex. Power 5s, 1956	91	92
United Elec. of N. J. 4 <sup>1/2</sup> s, '49	92	93
Wis.-Minn. L. & P. 1st 5s, '44	99 <sup>1/2</sup>	101 <sup>1/2</sup>
Wiscon. Pub. Svc. 1st 5s, '42	100	102
Do 1st & ref. 5 <sup>1/2</sup> s, 1958	104	105 <sup>1/2</sup>
Do 1st ref. 5s, 1952		

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVESTMENT TRUST—STOCKS  
—Continued.

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
8 Do pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
United In. Assur. Tr. units B	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Com. Tr. Sh. A-2.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
United N. Y. Bk. Tr. Sh. C-3	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Ins. Tr. Sh. F.	18	13
United Oil Tr. Sh. H.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
United Fixed Sh. Y.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Yorkville Investing Co.	65	85

## PUBLIC UTILITIES—STOCKS

Alabama Power pf. (7)	114	115
Amer. Public Util. com.	60	80
Do 7% cum. pf.	90	94
Do 7% prior pf.	92	95
6 Ark. Nat. Gas com.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
6 Do com. A.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Arkansas Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asso. Gas & Elec. 6% pf.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Do 6% pf.	100	102
Do 7% pf.	102	104
Do com.	48	49
Atl. City Elec. pf. (6)	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 Atlantic Gas & Elec. A	30	32
Bangor Hydroelectric com.	58	61
Do pf. 6%	100	105
Do pf. 7%	118	123
Binghamton L. H. & P. pf. (6)	102	103
Broad River Pwr. 7% pf.	99	101
Central Maine Pwr. 7% pf.	105	107
Do 6% pf.	94	96
Cent. P. & L. pf. (7)	105	107
Cent. Pub. Svc. 7% pf.	97	99
Chi. Rapid Tr. cum. pf. A	95	100
5 Cities Service common	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Do pf.	92	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Do pf. B.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
6 Do pf. BB.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Clev. Elec. Ill. (1.20)	92	—
Do 6% pf.	111	114
Consumers Pwr. 6% pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dallas Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.	109	112
Dayton Pwr. & Lt. 6% pf.	109	111
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	104	107
Idaho Power pf.	108	109
Illinois P. & L. \$6 (no par) pf.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95
Indiana Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.	86	90
Interstate Public Svc. 6% pf.	88	92
Do 7% pr. lien.	100	102
Iowa Southern Util. 7% pf.	99	101
Interstate Pwr. 7% pf.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jersey Cent. P. & L. 7% pf.	105	107
Kan. Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	109	111
Los Angeles G. & E. 6% pf.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Met. Edison pf. (6)	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do pf. (7)	107	—
Mississippi River Pwr. 6% pf.	107	—
Missouri Pub. Service pf.	91	—
Mountain States pf. (1)	14	—
Do 7% pf.	100	103
N. J. Pwr. & Lt. 6% pf.	97	98
New Orleans Pub. Svc. 7% pf.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. Steam Corp.	480	550
Newark Consolidated Gas (5) (9)	99	101
Northern N. Y. Util. 7% pf.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
No. Ohio Pr. & Lt. 6% pf.	95	98
Do 7% pf.	104	106
North Texas Elec.	5	—
Do 6% pf.	12	—
Ohio Public Service pf. (7)	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio River Edison pf. (7)	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Oklahoma G. & E. (7)	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Penn. Ohio P. & L. 6% pf.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
Do 7% pf.	107	—
Penn. Pwr. & Lt. pf. (7)	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roch. Gas & Elec. 7% pf. B	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Sioux City G. & E. 7% pf.	102	103
So. Jersey G. & E. T.	158	162
Toledo Edison 7% pf.	109	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Un. G. & E. (N. J.) 5% pf.	69	72
United Public Service units.	92	96
Utah Pwr. & Lt. pf.	110	111
Utica Gas & Elec. pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Util. Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wash. Ry. & Elec. (7)	720	—
Do pf. (5)	97	—
West. States Gas & El. pf. (7)	98	102
Wisconsin Pr. L. & H. 7% pf.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106

## INSURANCE—STOCKS

Aetna Cas. (new)	145	150
Aetna Fire	68	70
Aetna Life (new)	94	97
Anier. Equitable	23	25
Amer. Home	45	47
Amer. Reserve	60	66
Amer. Reinsurance	42	45
Automobile (new)	43	46
Baltimore & Amer. (new)	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston Insurance	820	840
Bronx Fire Insurance	100	103
Brooklyn Fire	21	24
Carolina Central	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Central Fire & Marine	56	59
City of New York	15	17
Colonial Life Fire	610	630
Conn. G. Life	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Continental Assurance	135	140
Continental Casualty	65	70
Detroit Natl. Fire	40	42
Eagle (new)	25	27
Excess Insurance Co.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal (new)	11	13
Firemen's	75	85
Franklin Fire	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Germanic	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Globe & Rutgers (new)	1,175	1,225
Globe Insurance	20	24
Great American Ins.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Lakes	11	—
Halifax Fire	30	32
Hanover Fire	55	57
Harmonia	35	37
Hartford Fire	79	81
Hartford S. B. (new)	65	70
Home Insurance (new)	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imp. & Exp.	62	66
Kansas City	1,050	1,200
Knickerbocker Fire	33	35

## Key and Index to Open Security Market

Kaufman State Bank, 124 No. La Salle St., Chicago. Phone State 5550-1-2. See Page 981.
C. B. Richard & Co., 44 Beaver St., N. Y. Phone Whitehall 0500. See Page 981.
Edwin Wolff & Co., 30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Hanover 2025. See Page 981.
L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., N.Y. Phone Hanover 1600.
12-Grover O'Neill & Co., 22 William St., N. Y. Phone Bowling Green 8224-5.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## INSURANCE STOCKS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
9 Lincoln National	109	113
Lloyd's Cas.	12	16
Maryland Casualty	109	112
Merchants & Manu. Fire Ins.	21	24
Missouri State Life	71	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Casualty	19	22
National Fire	80	83
National Liberty (new)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
National Union	275	285
New Brunswick Fire	35	37
New England	33	35
New Hampshire Fire	55	60
New Jersey	50	55
New York Fire	19	23
Northern	105	115
Northwestern Natl. Fire	115	130
Occidental Fire	25	27
9 Old Line Life	30	32
Pacific Fire	135	145
Phoenix Ins.	85	88
Preferred Ac. (new)	65	70
9 Presidential Fire & Marine	35	40
Public Fire	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
9 Reinsurance Life of Am.	100	—
Republic Ins. Co. Pitts.	27	29
Rhode Island (new)	34	37
9 Security Life of Amer.	15	20
St. P. F. & M.	225	235
Springfield Fire & Marine	155	160
Stuyvesant	67	72
Sun Life (Canada)	3,025	3,100
Sylvania Fire	24	26
Travelers	1,525	1,540
United States Cas.	75	80
United States Fire	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Westchester	65	67
Wisconsin Natl. Life	26	28

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
8 Macfadden Publications pf. Interested	83	88
Merck & Co. pf. (4)	73	79
Mergenthaler Linotype com.	106	108
Nat. Casket Co. pf.	108	111
Natl. Licorice	24	29
New Jersey Worsted pf.	50	50
Ohio Brass Co. B. com.	75	76
Do 6% pf.	104	—
Ohio Leather	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Do 1st pf. (8)	88	92
Do 2d pf. (7)	73	80
Roxy Theatre	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do A (3.50)	29	32
Do units	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Safeg. Check Writer	1	2
16 Schine Chain Theat. Inc. pf. Interested	12	13
Schnebe Fire Pr. Eng. units	46	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scoville Mfg. Co.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Seaboard Oil & Gas	15c	50
Singer Mfg. (10)	540	560
Sky Specialties	1	2
Smith (A. O.) (1.20)	230	240
Smith-Corona Type. (3)	43	47
Southern States Oil	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Spittdorf-Beth. El.	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons 6% pf.	93	96
Standard Textile pf.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do A (7)	51	56
Do B	32	—
Taggart Co. pf.	96	100
Taylor-War. I. H.	9	10
Do pf.	50	60
Tenn. Prod. pf.	42	45
Tubize Chatillon. A.	23	—
Do 7% pf. A.	75	78
Do 7% pf. B.	78	82
United Bus. Pub. pf.	88	93
United Pub. pf.	92	—
U. S. Finishing (7)	92	96
Walker Dish Co.	27	—
Welch Grape Juice	62	72
West Va. Pulp & Paper	38	40
Do pf. (6)	75	100
Wheatsworth pf. (8)	88	103
Whiting Steel.	84	87
Do pf. (8)	128	130
Do pf. B.	130	136
Whitestone Co. units	43	45
29 Wilmer & Vincent Corp. pf.	5	6
Winchester Rptg. Arms	25	25
Do pf.	75	—
Woodward Iron	65	72
Do pf. (2)	85	95
Worcester Salt	95	—
29 York Mfg.	8	9

## BALTIMORE SECURITIES

17 Appalachian
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Friday, May 2, 1930

THE ANNALIST

Friday, May 2,

# Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, April 26

With Closing Prices Wednesday, April 30

For Week Ended Saturday, April 26

With Closing Prices Wednesday, April 3

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	Net	Wed.'s	Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	Net	Wed.'s	Range 1930.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Clos.	Net	Wed.'s
High-Low.									High-Low.									High-Low.								
50% 12% Lowes, Inc. deb rts. ....	56%	52%	58%	+ 3%	2,500	58	27%	28%	PAC G & El 1st pf (1%)	104	104	104	- 1	900	27%	21%	18%	Stein (A) & Co (1.60)	31	1%	1%	- 1%	1,100	1%	1%	1%
17 3% Do war .....	16%	15%	16%	+ 1%	2,600	16%	100%	100%	Do pf (6)	104	104	104	- 1	100	33%	86	81	Do cum pf (6%)	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	100	100	100	100
55% 54% Long Star Gas n. (1) ....	55%	53%	53%	+ 3%	31,100	52	38%	37%	Pac Pub Ser. (1.30)	34%	33	33	- 2%	400	33%	21%	17%	Stein Cosmetics, Inc. ....	21%	17%	19%	+ 1%	44,200	22%	20%	22%
54% 40% Long Island Lt (60c) ....	55%	50%	50%	+ 3%	1,500	53%	19%	19%	Pacific Western Oil. ....	18%	16%	18%	+ 2%	2,500	18%	18%	12%	Sterchi Bros Sto. (1.20)	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	200	12%	200	12%
111% 107% Louisiana Land & Exp. ....	111%	111	111	+ 1%	100	100	2%	2%	Page Hersey Tu. (5%)	99%	98%	98%	- 1%	24,000	1%	10	10%	Stinnes (Husar) ....	10%	10%	10%	- 1%	300	8	300	8
97% 97% Louisiana P & L pf (8%)	97%	97%	97%	+ 3%	9,000	4%	4%	4%	Pandemic Oil. ....	2	1%	1%	- 1%	1,600	3%	30	20	Strauss (Kahan) ....	12%	12	12	- 1%	300	100	100	100
MacMARR STS (1) ....	24	21%	22	- 1%	5,000	20%	13%	13%	Pantepec Oil. ....	13%	13%	13%	- 1%	100	1%	30	20	Struck-Carl (1%)	12%	12	12	- 1%	1,800	100	100	100
MacMillan Petro (12%)	31	29	31	+ 1%	2,500	%	42%	38%	Paragon Ref. cfts. ....	13%	13%	13%	- 1%	16,900	6%	20%	15%	Struthers-Wells T. ....	19%	15	15	- 1%	300	20	20	20
Mangold Stores ....	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	500	%	18%	18%	Davis (1.45)	36%	36	36	- 1%	400	0%	23	14	Stutz Motor Car. ....	34%	3	3	- 1%	3,000	2%	2%	2%
Manufact Fin Co vtc. ....	72	71	71	- 1%	1,500	70	18%	18%	Fatterson Sargent (2)	28%	28%	28%	- 1%	36,400	13%	51	39	Sun Investing. ....	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	100	100	100	100
Mapes Consol Mfg. (3) ....	27%	26	26	+ 1%	1,400	45%	110%	104%	Fennroad Corp. ....	14%	14	14	- 1%	18,000	5%	10	10	Sunray Oil (40c) ....	8%	7%	8	+ 1%	6,900	8	8	8
Marine Steam Shovel. ....	14	14	14	- 1%	600	0%	105%	101%	Ferrymen Electric. ....	7%	6%	7%	- 1%	1,600	3%	53	38	Superior Mfg. Tool. ....	48%	47%	47%	- 1%	400	400	400	400
Maryland Mid Corp. (1.20) ....	44%	44%	44%	+ 1%	15,800	42%	105%	101%	Few Pwr & Lf (7%)	105%	105	105	- 1%	1,600	10%	17	17	Stuart (Lever) (2%)	35%	32%	34%	+ 2%	9,200	30%	30%	30%
Maryland Casualty (4%)	108	108	108	+ 1%	8,000	0%	105%	101%	Few Pwr & Lf (6%)	91	90	91	- 1%	700	88	84%	84%	Swift & Co (2) new. ....	31%	30	30	+ 1%	4,000	30%	30%	30%
Maryland Bottling Assn. ....	87%	87%	87%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few Wats. (F) (5%)	90	60	60	- 1%	600	0%	7%	7%	Syracuse W. M. B. (1)	7	7	7	- 1%	300	300	300	300
Marshall Field & Co. ....	47%	46%	47%	+ 1%	8,000	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	200	39%	29%	29%	TAGGART CORP (1) ....	29%	27	27	- 1%	5,800	29	29	29
Mass Util Asso. ....	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	98%	98%	Tampa Elec (12%)	92%	82%	89	+ 4%	12,400	85	85	85
May Flower Assn. (12%)	68	68	68	+ 1%	2,300	65%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	84%	84%	Technicolor, Inc. ....	75%	69%	74%	+ 4%	12,100	72	72	72
May Hoe cum pf (4%)	108	108	108	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	64%	64%	Teek Hughes (60c) ....	64%	6	64%	- 1%	6,200	62	62	62
Med John Corp. ....	65	65	65	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	54%	54%	Thermal Corp. (2) ....	106%	110	110	- 1%	200	200	200	200
Menard Nat Gas Co. ....	20%	19%	19%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Texon Oil & Land. ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	9,600	261	261	261
Mercantile Stores (5%)	55	55	55	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	83	83	83
Merritt Chap & S. (1.60) ....	19%	19%	19%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Mesabi Iron ....	2%	1%	1%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Metal Mach Co. (1.70) ....	30	28	30	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Metal Chain Stores ....	20%	18%	20%	+ 1%	3,500	20%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Mexico-Oil Prod. (10%)	104%	104%	104%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Middle Atlantic Unit (11%)	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Middle Royalty cv p (2%)	23%	23%	23%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Middle W St Ut (1%)	25%	25%	25%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Middle W St Ut (b3%)	37%	35%	36%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moil War. ....	8%	7%	8%	+ 1%	2,100	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Mohud Edison Pr (1%)	107%	107%	107%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Mohud Elec (1%)	107%	107%	107%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moorhead Pr (1%)	109%	109%	109%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moor's Int Inv Svc (2%)	39%	38%	39%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moor's Int Inv Svc (3%)	39%	38%	39%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moor's Int Inv Svc (5%)	39%	38%	39%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moor's Int Inv Svc (6%)	39%	38%	39%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F. A. (2.40)	41%	40	40	- 1%	100	0%	110%	110%	Thermaloid Co. (2) ....	11%	11%	11%	- 1%	5,500	41	41	41
Moor's Int Inv Svc (7%)	39%	38%	39%	+ 1%	1,500	0%	105%	101%	Few L & F.																	

## Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Security News Notes

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

The report of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for the first quarter of 1930 shows net profit of \$1,170,938 after all charges including Federal taxes, equivalent to 93 cents per share on the new no-par common shares outstanding. This compares with net profit of \$1,013,375 for corresponding quarter a year ago, which equaled 81 cents per share on similar basis, an increase of over 15½ per cent.

Orders booked in the current quarter

Tractor orders continue to run ahead of production.

### **International Carriers, Ltd.**

International Carriers, Ltd., an investment trust organized last year to specialize in railroad stocks, has issued a report as of April 21 showing securities held with a market value of \$16,091,389, as compared with \$13,149,323 on Dec. 31, 1929. This represents an appreciation of \$2,842,066, or 22 per cent. On the basis of 800,000 shares of stock outstanding this gain in market value is equivalent to \$3.55 a share.

### The liquidating value of the company

on April 21 was equivalent to \$20.32 per share on the stock. The management reports that during the last three months the trust has pursued a policy of concentrating its investments in a smaller number of issues with the idea of sharing in the benefits expected from developments in the railroad field.

**Hartford, Conn.**

An offering of a new issue of \$150,000  
4 1/4 per cent school bonds of the North-  
east School District of the town (city) of  
Hartford, Conn., maturing May 1, 1932  
to 1956, inclusive, is being made by R.  
L. Day & Co.

# LEADERSHIP

## NET PAID SALE WEEK DAYS

Averages for six months ended March 31	
1930.....	437,577
1929.....	437,367
1928.....	405,707
1927.....	375,249
1926.....	356,471
1925.....	352,882
GAIN IN 5 YEARS.....	84,695

## NET PAID SALE SUNDAYS

Averages for six months ended March 31	
1930.....	757,028
1929.....	752,689
1928.....	700,925
1927.....	653,437
1926.....	610,041
1925.....	598,244
GAIN IN 5 YEARS.....	158,784

## ADVERTISING

1929.....	32,162,870
1928.....	30,641,930
1927.....	29,631,462
1926.....	29,788,828
1925.....	28,200,444
GAIN IN 5 YEARS.....	3,962,426

## TOTAL CIRCULATION (Copies)

1929.....	173,097,795
1928.....	170,196,125
1927.....	157,182,838
1926.....	144,800,402
1925.....	140,993,363
INCREASE IN 5 YEARS.....	32,104,432

## NUMBER OF PAGES PRINTED

1929.....	16,213,414,808
1928.....	15,268,376,864
1927.....	12,329,485,176
1926.....	11,515,989,216
1925.....	9,956,841,104
INCREASE IN 5 YEARS.....	6,256,573,704

## PAPER CONSUMED

1929.....	Pounds of Paper Consumed 234,714,259
1928.....	220,984,023
1927.....	196,820,166
1926.....	185,938,257
1925.....	160,230,072
INCREASE IN 5 YEARS.....	74,484,187

## INK CONSUMED

1929.....	Pounds of Ink Consumed 5,144,790
1928.....	5,010,105
1927.....	4,396,996
1926.....	3,884,480
1925.....	3,324,933
INCREASE IN 5 YEARS.....	1,819,857

THE NEW YORK TIMES in five years made a greater gain in net paid sales, week days and Sundays, than any other New York standard size newspaper, morning or evening. No contests, premiums or forced circulation methods are used. The increasing demand for The New York Times rests solely upon its complete, accurate, clean, unbiased news.

In gathering all the interesting news of the world, The New York Times is acknowledged first among newspapers.

\* \* \* \*

*The New York Times net paid sales for the six months ended March 31, 1930, as reported to the Post Office Department, were the highest ever recorded by The Times:*

**WEEK DAYS .....** 437,577

**SUNDAYS .....** 757,028

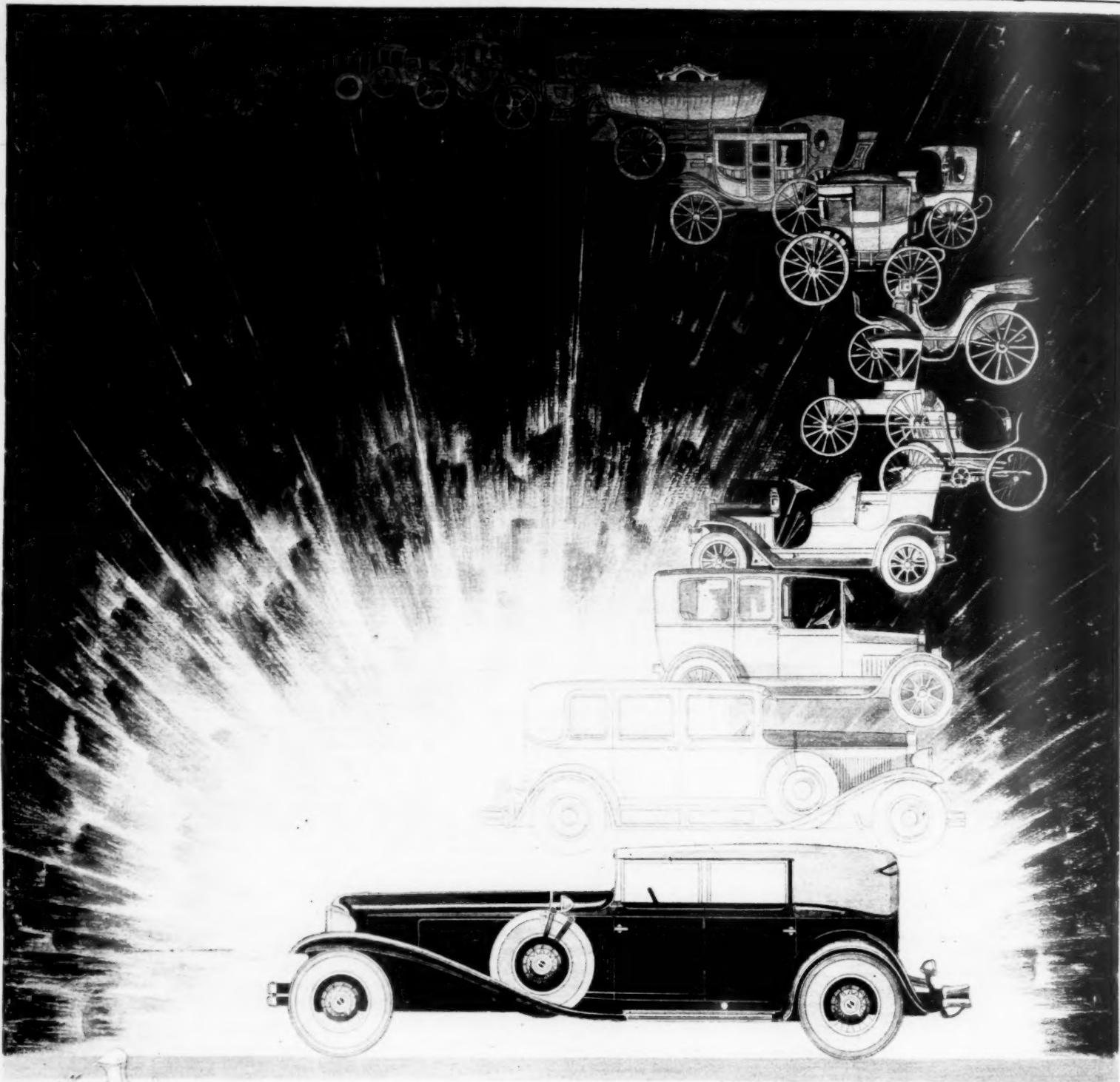
In 1929 The New York Times printed the greatest volume of advertising it has ever published, 32,162,870 agate lines; a gain over 1928 of 1,521,040 agate lines—an excess over any other New York newspaper of 11,253,485 agate lines.

In three months of 1930 The New York Times published a greater volume of advertising than any other newspaper in the world—6,790,438 agate lines.

\* \* \* \*

*The New York Times, however, points rather to the high character of advertising accepted than to the volume. In 1929 The Times declined more than \$350,000 worth of announcements.*

# The New York Times



Cord Phaeton

## WHAT OWNERS SAY

The manufacturers of a new automobile are prejudiced in favor of it. Competitors are apt to be prejudiced against it. There is one reliable source of unprejudiced information, and that is the owner who has had experience with the car. We introduced the Cord front-drive automobile very conservatively because we did not expect the public to believe the truth about its many exclusive advantages until several thousands of owners had driven Cord cars many thousands of miles. It is now our privilege to offer you the testimony of owners, which, we are sure, will be far more convincing than anything we might say—E. L. CORD

**CORD FRONT DRIVE**

SEDAN \$3095 . . BROUHAM \$3095 . . CABRIOLET \$3295 . . PHAETON \$3295      Prices F. O. B. Auburn, Indiana. Equipment other than standard, extra  
AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY • AUBURN, INDIANA

MAY

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